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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 74 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
28th March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia †	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Malojia	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
†This vessel will call at Naples.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...Rs.	594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON .....Rs.	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Itsuku Maru.	Terada	3735	10th. Mar.	27th Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. ,,	4th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4825	31st. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6128	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	d163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasami	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Izuha Maru	Shinobe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Ve mbay about.	Leave Karach about.
Trafford Hall A	5.21	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester C&A	5551†	....	25th Mar....
†Marton Hall		11th April.	
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	....	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta A&C	7	....	10th June. ‡
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	20th June...
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24t h June...	....
City of York A&C	7	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndCl Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles ...	578	891	429	649
Liverpool ... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	653	1091	489	809
	605	957	462	704
	—	999	—	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
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For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lioyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port
Hankow	Lyons	Arthur)
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 2nd April 9 a.m. ‡P. D.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 27th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 30th March 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 2nd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mehomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S.S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 26th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3418 Thursday 2nd April
*PALAMCOTTA .... 3413 . 16th ,,
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†Calls at Lamoo, Momhasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
26th March, 1914.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
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	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their le.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
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Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000
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We are now showing a varied selection of
WRIST STRAP WATCHES
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The "Marque" gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.
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We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of
LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES
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The House for Watches of Distinction
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BANKING.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 60,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Manager
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Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
"owflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Deroe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.
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Circulars and books applied gratis on application.
Manager.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

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Per Line	0	4
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABALESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished FLAT in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

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WANTED.—Canvassers to get orders for "LAURENS" cigaretters. Good commission to capable hands. Apply by letter to CURTIS and Co., 5, Dalal Street, Bombay. 2035

WANTED.—3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1341

EUROPEAN EXPERT wishes to interest ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN to start a PENCIL FACTORY ON SOUND LINES. Must have 2 LAKHS CAPITAL at disposal. Profits large. Address ERNEST LUBER, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 2011

WANTED—A thoroughly competent full time BUILDING MAISTRY or OVERSEER, Wages Rs. 40 per mensem with prospects of a year's employment. Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply 11—4 p.m., to F. G. B. HAWKINS, Improvement Trust. 2012

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WANTED A VETERINARY ASSISTANT for three years service with the Camel Constabulary in the Somaliland Protectorate.—Pay Rs. 75/- per mensem. Apply "A. B. C." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1984

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NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE.
President,
City Municipality,
POONA.

City Municipal Office,
POONA, 19th March 1914. 1996.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

HANDS & SON, Jubbulpore, have the following series of Lantern Slides for sale.
1. Masterpieces of Modern Art.
2. A Way at the 300.
3. The Bible and the Monuments.
4. The Romance of a Reign (Queen Victoria's) made by the Woodbury Process. At London prices plus duty and share of freight. 1339

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE.—3½ H.-P. Triumph Motor merless ejector high velocity (cordite) tion but sound. Rs. 400. Offers considered. Apply P. M. BAKER, I.C.S., Raipur, C. P. 1340

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE. B.W.M. EVORA, I.P.A.C., aged. A good heavy weight Pony, has played in tounaments. Snaffle mouth, excellent across country, and good jumper. Has carried a lady and would make delightful lady's hack. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to J.T. TURNER, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. 1337

FOR SALE.—Dark Grey W. G. about 16 hands, 9 years. Up to weight. Good mouth and manners, and carries a lady. Active and safe across country, would make good pig-sticker. Believed quite sound. Broken to harness but not trapped recently. Price Rs. 800.

Open to reasonable offer.

Apply to P. HEMINGWAY, I.C.S.,
1337 Betul, C. P.

FOR SALE.—(The property of Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S.)

1 A 4-wheel, rubber-tyred, skeleton stanhope-phaeton by Dykes, Calcutta; built to order.

Fitted with pole and shafts—also a footbrake.

2 A set of pair-horse harness.

Both 1 and 2 are in first class condition. Apply:—

Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS,
2018 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME AT ONCE. B. W. M. NANCY, rising 7, I. P. A. C. life. Well measured, will make first class polo pony. Perfest lady's hack and fast trapper. Up to 12 stone. Absolutely sound. Rs. 850 (near offer).

English Buggy, excellent condition, yellow bicycle wheels, very smart. Also set good black English harness, lamps, etc. Tyres used six months. Cost without harness, Rs. 600 last July. Rs. 450 (near offer).

Turnout, Rs. 1,150.

Apply Capt. K. E. COOPER,
1336 110th Mahratta L. I., Belgaum.

FOR SALE—The property of Captain A. H. M. Wilson, one two-wheeled dogcart by Dykes of Calcutta in very good condition painted black picked out with light blue. Suitable for pony or horse recently done up. Price Rs. 250 or near offer.

One set black English harness in very good condition. Price Rs. 70 or near offer.

One Bosca 6 lbs. Exercising saddle suitable for steeple chasing. Price Rs 80 or near offer.

For further particulars apply CAPTAIN A. H. M. WILSON, Government House, Bombay. 2028

A 3 H.-P. Free engine, 2 speed gear, All-days and Onions 1913 model Motor Bicycle, in perfect running order, complete with 3 butt ended inner tubes. (1 new), acetylene lamp and generator, pump, full repair outfit and spares, condition good; is new. Not run 700 miles. Price Rs. 750, offers considered.

Also the property of Capt. J. L. BUXTON, gone home.

A Bay Waler Horse, aged, 16 hands. Very good pigsticker and quiet to ride. Has been laid up owing to fall, but is now going sound. Price Rs. 400, offers considered.

Apply J. D. CALVERT, Rifle Brigade, The Fort, Delhi. 1349

FOR SALE.—Property of Officers at the Cavalry School.

G. A. G. SEAGULL, rising eleven yrs.
2. B. A. G. REPULSE, 11 yrs.
3. Br. C. B. G. DURBAR, 6 yrs.
4. Blk. W. M. ESTELLE, 8 yrs.
5. Ch. W. G. JERRY, 7 yrs.
6. B. C. B. M. PRETTY POLLY, 9 yrs.
7. B. A. H. LANCELOT, 8 yrs.
8. G. A. G. MUSTAPHA, 8 yrs.
9. B. A. H. JOHN MORLEY, 6 yrs.
10. Br. W. G. A. B., 9 yrs.

The above can be seen and tried at Jubbulpore until March 28th. Up to various weights. Prices from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500.

For particulars apply to S. RAILSTON, 18th Lancers, c/o H. B. LEAROYD, Esq., Jubbulpore. 1350

FOR SALE.—OWNER TRANSFERRED.

Br. W. M. QUEENIE BOWAN, 6 yrs., 14-1 C. T. C. Rs. 1,800.

2. G. W. M. LADY AMHERST, 6 yrs., 14 hds. C. T. C., by Amherst ex Lady Mary. Rs. 1,700.

3. B. Arab Geld. LITTLE DIAMOND, aged. Tournament pony, well-bred. Rs. 900 or offer.

All light weight ponies and believed absolutely sound, 1 and 2 are exceptionally fast and should do well in good company on the flat. Bought last autumn and now playing slow chukkers and coming on well.

For further particulars apply Capt. F. B. SHETTLE, I.M.S., Sholapur.

The ponies can be seen and tried in Goona on application to POLO SECRETARY, 38th C. I. H. 1351

FOR SALE.—12 H.-P. 4 Cylinder Staines' Simplex Car, Coventry Simplex Engine, 2 seater with dickey. Rotax lighting equipment with 7 electric lamps. Stewart precision carburettor. Tyres nearly new. In excellent running order and complete with horn, hood, stepney and spares ..... Rs. 2,250

2¼ F. N. Motor Bicycle with 2 speed gear, tyres in good order. Old but quite serviceable and in good running order ..... ,, 300

Astronomical Telescope, 9¼ inch mirror on heavy equatorial stand, divided circles, 7 eye-pieces, a first class instrument ..... ,, 500

Sold as owner is going home.

Captain A. ff. GARRETT, R.E.,
1344 Kamptee, C. P.

TO BE LET.

PALLI HILL—BANDRA:—Portion of a Bungalow to be let from the 1st May. Apply to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2014

TO BE LET.—In the seasen "LILY COTTAGE," Khandalla few minutes from station. Apply Mrs. GOMES, Mahamadi Mahal, Bombay. 2031

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession a nice little Office in Hummum Street for Rs. 35.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2038

TO BE LET.—The ground floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba with Stabling. Rent Rs. 150.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2038

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate for the last Will and Testament of BAI MITHABAI, widow of MEGHJI GOKULDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

BHIMJI MEGHJI, surviving executor, according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 24th day of March, 1914.

Messrs SOONDERDAS & Co.,
2040 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARANJI DWARKADAS has agreed to sell to our client the property described below free from all incombrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift conveyance inheritance possession trust mortgage lease lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building Fort within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing and being thereon situate on the Nepean Sea Road on the West side of the Malabar Hill in the Registration Sub District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement as appearing in the documents of title 24,987 Square Yards (the same appearing in the records of the Collector to be 426 7/60 Square burgas, equivalent to 25,567 Square yards be the same little more or less) and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the North by the adjoining property called the "Wilderness" on the South formerly by the property of Edalji Bamanji Morris but now partly by the property of Ramdas Keshaoji and partly by the property of Tricumjee Muljee on the East by a public Road and on the West partly by the sea and partly by the said property called the "Wilderness" which said premises were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30 but now are registered under Old No. 30, New No. 16364 Old Survey No. 26 and New Survey No. 7217 and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110 afterwards 130 and are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3312 and 3313 (1) and Street Nos. 28-30, 32 and 34.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1914.

BHAISHANKER KANGAS GIRDHARLAL,
200 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of stores to this Institute during the three years ending 31st March 1917. For terms of Contract, Schedule of Rates, etc. Apply at the Office of the Undersigned, Parel Road, Byculla.

No tender will be received after 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the 9th April, 1914.

D. E. WACHA,
2023 Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 150—10—300 per mensem possessing a degree of M.B., B. S. and who has gone through nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved G. R. N. 2161 of 15th March 1913 and two Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 50 10 per mensem who have obtained certificates of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyors' class held in Bombay. Canarese knowing men will be preferred.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th April 1914.

W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli. 19th March, 1914. 1999

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December 1913.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th MARCH, to SATURDAY, the 18th APRIL, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1914. 2036

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Accounts upto 31st December, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
4. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED, from the 2nd to 22nd APRIL, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1914. 2030

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on Thursday, the 2nd day of April 1914 for the work of oil-painting, scraping and colour-washing the several cages, fences, enclosures, conservatory, sentinel boxes, treeguards &c., in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant, Municipality, or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th March 1914. 2042

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the resignation of Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Retired) a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix Tuesday, the 21st April 1914, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th March, 1914. 2043

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,000FULL PRESSED BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, THURSDAY the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Bunder, near Goculdass Cullianji Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 1,000 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to Messrs. Mitani Bussan Kaisha, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives, at Khandesh, Broach, Omraveti, Akola, Wardha, Dera Gazikhan, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) SITUATE AT PAREL LALWADI NEAR DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees. Messrs. Tribhuwandass Parmananddas and Venilal Bhaichandbhai, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). the undermentioned very valuable Landed Property, on account and at risk of the mortgagor Narsey Virji Mehta and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd January, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lalwady Parel Road near Dinshaw Petit Mills without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91 New No. 16581 Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by another property of the Mortgagor, on or towards the West by a Gulli on or towards the North by a Public passage and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1008 (1A) and Street No. 1A.A. and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office Prince Building Meadow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE and Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF FINE ART
A CHOICE COLLECTION
of
WORKS
IN OIL PAINTING
by
Renowned Artists of Europe
(representing scenes and characters from Shakespear's Historical subjects, views and studies)
Also

2 drawing room suites, blackwood and mahagonised, 10 pieces each, 1 bronze clock and 2 bronze figures.

Will be exhibited at the premises (lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor) next to Madame Emelie Wingrove, Esplanade Road, Fort.

and the same will be offered for sale by Public Auction.

THIS THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues may be obtained at the sale premises, or at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORIES, COTTON PRESSES, TOGETHER WITH THE FURNITURE, ETC., SITUATE, LYING AND BEING AT SAWDA, AND JALGAON (IN KHANDESH DISTRICT).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy an insolvent, traded as Messrs. Sheik Adam Esoofally and Co., and as—Abdeally Abdul Kadar, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the Ginning Factories, Cotton Presses together with the furniture, etc., on the following days and at the following times:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS, IN BOMBAY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Cotton Ginning Factory at Sawda (East Khandesh) near the Sawda Station with all its machinery and furniture, &c.

The above factory is erected on 4 pieces of land.

ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914 at 5 P. M. (S.T.), AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS, IN BOMBAY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Ginning Factory known as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy Press at Jalgaon, in Khandesh District, together with its Machinery office furniture, buildings, godowns, wells, and cisterns etc., and also the right, title and interest in the Ginning Factory situate close to the Jalgaon Railway Station and erected on two pieces of land, together with the buildings and godowns wells and cisterns, etc., and also the right, title and interest in the share of 30.67 Docras in the Press formerly known as the Volkart Bros' Press, but now used as a godown.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomjee & Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office at Hornby Road, Bomaby or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Meher Mansions" on the Cooperage, Fort, opposite the Band Stand, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, meat-safe, marble top teapoys, sweet-toned cottage piano by Ronisch in good order, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors almirahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, books, rich carpets, bentwood chairs, book cases, rich glass and porcelainware, engravings, etc., etc.

The property of C. M. Hanson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1914.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE
RE
LA SCALA.

The Proprietors of La Scala have much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons that they have made arrangements and will, in conjunction with

BANDMANN'S EASTERN VARIETY CIRCUIT

and Harry Richards Tivoli Theatres Co., Ltd., Australia, present in Bombay Variety Turns from all the leading Theatres and Music Halls of the World. And the Proprietors can prove that this colossal venture will necessitate a weekly salary Bill of 5,000 Rupees. To enable the Proprietors to continue and succeed with such a venture that has never been attempted or heard of in the East, the Proprietors naturally need the support and cooperation of the Bombay pleasure-seeking public. Every comfort for visitors and patrons will be studied, and owing to the better seating accommodation, greater facilities for staging big acts and better conveniences in every respect, the Proprietors on and from Friday April 3rd will transfer the Performances *en bloc* to Edwardes Theatre (Late Alcazar) Kalbadevi, where the Theatre is being thoroughly renovated. A special Lounge is being made where Tango Teas will take place. A special Cloak Room for Ladies (under the supervision of a lady). The approach to the Theatre is being tiled, in fact the whole Theatre is being transformed. The Plan of the booking is now open at Rose and Co. where seats can be booked for the

GRAND OPENING, NIGHT APRIL 3rd.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night
Only one Performance at **6-30**

"HUMANITY"
by John Lawson,

Opening of the Dock by
H. E. THE VICEROY
Specially filmed by Messrs. Vernon & Co., Official Photographers to the Government of India.

GARDEN PARTY
in honor of H. E. the VICEROY
by H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

£ 500,000 Cotton Fire at Colaba is also being shown at the Excelsior.
Specially filmed by Vernon & Co.

Our New Variety:
MISS ELSIE PATTMANN
Soprano.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS
and
THE MELBOURNES
Comedians.
To-Night there will be no 10 o'clock performance.

ANOTHER BIG ATTRACTION!!
On Saturday, March 28.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS
Presents
THE EXCELSIOR PIERROTS.
Mr. George Robins, the well-known London Entertainer, will introduce for the first time in Bombay—Songs, Quartettes and Musical Comedy, as performed in the principal theatres in England by his famous Company:
"THE GAY GONDOLIERS."
Every Dance New.
Every Item Fresh.
Forty minutes of Rollicking Musical Comedy.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

DANCING LESSONS.
MLLE-SINGY,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Room 122,
Gives lessons in latest Society Dances—Tango, Boston, One Step (American), etc.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
March, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
Time and prices, as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**
A Sensational Animal Drama
"THE TIGER LILY."
A Unique Dramatic Production introducing a Trained Bengal Tiger as one of the Actors.
Thrilling and Exciting Episodes.
Heart-rending Pathos.
Startling and Magnificent Climax.
GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC. LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.
This Week—Latest White Star Liner "Brittanic" launched at Belfast.
Labour Protest in Hyde Park against South African Ddeportations; etc., etc.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.
[7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.
Films for Sale or Hire.

LA SCALA
Two Houses Nightly 6-30 and 10.
DE MARLO AND LADY.
The Human Frogs and Contortionists
LA BELLE TAMARA
Last Night of
THE WEATHERLYS
ZILLA AND XAIDA
AND
SISTERS SIAM.
TO-MORROW
THE ALMOST HUMAN DOG
BOOBIE
CAN DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK.
Return Visit of the Popular Irish Comedian
CHICK MORRIS
NEXT WEEK OF LAST WEEK **DE MARLO AND LADY**
Who are presenting entirely New Programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, March 28th.
RETURN & FAREWELL VISIT
OF
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK
AND HIS
COURT CARDS,
Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
will be given on
SUNDAY, Mar. 29th, at 5 p. m.
Prices Rs. 4, 3 2, and 1.
PLAN AT MESSRS, ROSE & Co.

LA SCALA
in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS'
VARIETY CIRCUIT.
Opening Night, FRIDAY, 3rd April.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.,

DEPOT OF MUSICAL RELIGIOUS GOODS.
L. M. Furtado & Co. Bombay
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 25.

No rain has fallen and the disturbed conditions in North-west India are less marked. The temperature has become more nearly normal and only in parts of the Punjab and North-east India it is still in appreciable defect.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Lahore: night temperature is slightly below normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Maximum temperature is in defect at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Hyderabad and Mramabad and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Poona and drier at other stations.

General Remarks.—Isolated duststorms have occurred in the east Punjab and the northern half of Rajputana and isolated thunderstorms in the south-east Central Provinces but no precipitation of importance has been reported.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the central parts of the country and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Humidity. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	72.7	60.9	87	..	10.74	0.38
Jask	85.8	69.6	94	..	4.54	0.57
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2th)	90.0	77.5	33	..	0.03	—2.90
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.5	58.2	60	..	1.50	0.00
Rawalpindi	77.8	57	71	..	10.60	2.82
Lahore	81.1	53.1	74	..	3.51	0.34
Sirsa	88.5	57.0	43	..	1.60	—0.07
Ambala	84.9	58.3	39	..	2.23	—3.04
Delhi	87.8	60.6	42	..	0.74	—2.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.0	68.5	36	..	0.32	—1.25
Mainpuri	93.1	63.8	39	..	1.52	—0.59
Jhansi	93.4	68.0	25	..	0.91	—0.83
Cawnpore	93.0	60.9	51	..	1.25	—0.73
Allahabad	94.6	64.0	28	..	1.67	—0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	92.1	65.8	45	..	2.31	1.22
Karachi	82.2	68.0	46	..	2.11	0.68
Ajmer	84.6	61.3	29	..	2.73	1.45
Jalpore	85.9	60.1	18	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	97.6	67.0	21	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.2	67.2	50	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	80.6	71.9	86	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	78.4	67.3	46	..	0.11	—0.35
Rajkot	92.4	66.2	73	..	0.08	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	69.2	66	..	0.04	—0.52
Surat	94.7	68.1	69	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	96.5	67.6	55	..	0.09	—0.30
Dessa	93.3	62.3	43	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	92.1	65.0	39	..	0.14	—0.66
Indore	92.7	63.6	42	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.5	61.9	47	..	5.50	2.96
Saugor	92.5	63.2	20	..	2.16	—0.06
Hoshangabad	97.5	64.2	31	..	2.47	—0.76
Khandwa	99.0	64.2	32	..	0.30	—0.84
Akola	100.5	68.9	20	..	0.98	—1.01
Amraoti	96.0	71.4	42	..	1.79	—0.19
Nagpur	97.6	68.6	36	..	2.10	—0.35
Chanda	98.3	73.4	71	..	1.53	—1.07
Raipur	95.2	71.0	35	..	2.01	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.6	73.1	82	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	88.7	71.1	78	..	..	—0.71
Mormugao	83.6	71.7	82	..	..	—1.19
Katwar	83.7	67.2	81	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.8	64.1	44	..	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednagar	95.7	63.9	28	..	0.16	—1.22
Poona	96.5	62.1	59	..	..	—1.14
Sholapur	100.1	71.8	21	..	0.01	—1.67
Bijapur	98.1	75.1	42	..	0.24	—1.22
Belgaum	92.6	60.3	35	..	0.82	—1.32
Aurangabad	98.5	69.6	18	..	0.01	—1.29
Nizamabad (Indur).	98.7	71.9	62	0.09	0.11	—1.69
Hyderabad	98.3	73.8	77	..	0.00	—2.12
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	72.0	72	..	0.93	—2.48
Calicut	87.4	74.8	78	..	4.67	—2.21
Cochin	90.5	76.6	75	..	5.16	—5.83
Colombo	90.1	73.9	93	..	31.81	4.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.2	77.6	67	..	0.	—6.84
Bellary	102.3	72.9	39	..	0.	—2.37
Cuddapah	105.5	74.5	73	..	3.1	—1.84
Madras	90.7	75.7	71	..	28.7	8.29
Bangalore	94.8	68.5	73	..	0.34	—3.82
Coimbatore	97.3	73.2	75	..	4.87	—0.81
Trichinopoly	101.1	77.1	73	..	10.44	1.23
Negapatam	89.2	79.7	68	..	53.41	23.93

S. S. Palawan:—The steamer Palawan, 2,923 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 25th.		
S.S. Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull Feb. 24
S.S. Sardar	Weeks	Busreh Mar. 15
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Durban March 5
S.S. Ujina	Abbott	Rangoon Mar. 7
S.S. Dumra	Minett	Karachi Mar. 23

DEPARTURES.

March 25 th.		
S.S. Rahmani	Esack	Aden & Massuva
S.S. Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah
S.S. Steinturn	Hasenbur	Calicut etc.
S.S. China	Tocque	Calcutta via Colombo
S.S. Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta
S.S. Iserloku	Orgel	Marseilles etc.
S.S. Penrose	Colman	Genoa and Mostyn Deep via Karachi
S.S. Olympia	Kinnard	Marseilles and Liverpool.
S.S. Palawan	Grant	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh via Karachi.
S.S. Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Salsette	for Aden
,,	*Ormdale	for Hull etc.
,,	Cairntor	for do.
,,	Umvolosi	for do.
,,	Pentakota	for Zanzibar
,,	Assaye	for China
,,	Sardar	for Persian Gulf

*To Arrive
* To Arrive.

S. S. Rinaldo:—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on February 24, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushre, which port she had left on March 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain M. P. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on March, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ujina:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she had left on March 7, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain, H. F. Minett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. S.N. Coy's steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zoroastrian 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Iserlohn:—The steamer Iserlohn, 2,918 tons, Captain A. Orvel, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Olimpia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain J. Kinnard sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta Homeward bound passed Port Said on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Malda:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Malda left Suez on the evening of the 23rd instant.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Chinkoa left Suez on the morning of the 24th insant.

Wednesday, March 25th. 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt. Age
A	King George	Burnett D. N. & ons
B.	Manchester Miller	Robertson T. M. & Co
C. & R.	Hidalgs	Harbord J. F. & Co
D. & E.	Culna	Farquharson M. M. & Co
H.	Denewell	Mathews D. N. & Co
K.	City of Delhi	Bremmer K. N. & Co
M. St	Leonards	Cofferata J. F. & Co
N.	Scharzfels	Stryker W. & A. G.
P. Clan	Graham	Becket J. F. & Co

OFFSIDE.

N. Lhasa ... Manley ... M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Indo Maru	Komiya	N. G. K
3.	Wanderer	White	K. N. & Co
4.	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5.	Rubonia	Luks	P. M. & Co
6.	Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
7.	Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
9.	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G & Co
10 & 11.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	City of Paris	Campbell	.....
14.	Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co.
15.	Jusen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4. Sangola	Milne	M. M. & Co
6. Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. Co
Arlington	Court	T. Brooks
Atlantica	Sprenger	W. & A. G. & Co
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Baron Cawdor	Cuskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Baronfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Cairntoor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co
Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Veners	A. Y. & Co.
Lasna	Dursness	D. N. & Sons
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	P. S. N. & Co
Tilriyabi	Kass A. M.	Ieewaul & Co
Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
Vasilefs Constanions	Condylis	D. M. & Sons

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m.. Standard Time on the 25th March was 30-101 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DIRECTORS ORDERED TO BE PROSECUTED.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RE. VALBH JAINARAYAN DANI.

Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Bhaishankar of Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharilal, made an application on behalf of Valbh Jainarayan Dani to admit his appeal. Valbh had been ordered to be prosecuted by the District Judge of Ahmedabad under the Indian Companies' Act (Act VI of 1882).

Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, the Official Liquidator of the New Spinning and Weaving Mill, Limited, had in the Report to the District Judge of Ahmedabad, brought to his Honour's notice the fact that sums exceeding six lakhs of rupees had been borrowed by the Agent of the Mill, Lallubhai Raichand. The said Agent had kept a running account with the mill taking advances from the mill and debiting the mill with his commission and other profits as they became due. He also carried on business as a share-broker. As the Directors of the mill were charged with various Acts of misappropriation, Mr. B. C. Kenndy, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, issued a notice on Valabh Jainarayan Dani, Lallubhai Raichand and other Directors to show cause why they should not be prosecuted on the charges of Criminal Breach of Trust and other charges under the Companies' Act.

Mr. Kennedy on the 14th March 1914, passed an order that the Directors were guilty of dereliction of their duties, and had seriously misused their position as the Directors. He then directed the Official Liquidator to prosecute the Directors under section 169, of the Indian Companies' Act, and under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Raikes on behalf of Valabh Dani, contended that he was not one of the Directors of the mill. He had been elected a Director without his being consulted and he had resigned that office afterwards. Mr. Kennedy had presumed that Mr. Dani was one of the Directors and had remarked that this question would be decided by the trying court.

Their Lordship admitted the petition.

UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* RAMCHANDRA BALARAM.

This was an application for revision before the High Court filed by one Ramchandra Balaram who was convicted under sections 381 and 472 of the Bombay City Municipal Act (Act III of 188) for not filling up a tank which was a nuisance and repeating the offence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The facts of the case are that the petitioner has agreed to take on lease from the Bombay Government a plot of ground at Gilder Street near Mahaluxmi. The lease has not yet been excuted. The greater portion of the ground is occupied by a tank which the petitioner has been trying to fill up.

The petitioner contended *inter alia* that he was not the owner of the ground within the meaning of section 381, as he was not yet the lessee of the ground and that a person agreeing to take any land on lease was not the owner within the definition of the word "owner" as given in section 3 cl. (m) of the Municipal Act..

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. A. G. Desai pleader for the petitioner granted a rule.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Final Decree.

1-14—17-3—D J Mantri Dowlatrao Jayaram Mantri v. Meghji Vallabhdas and ors Patell and Ez. G H Dalal Shamrao M and H.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
After the Appeal Court work is over.

For Dismissal.

199-13—Patell & Ez. Charles F Stevens & Co a firm v. Shawaksha Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash Payne & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

971-10—Tyabji D & Co Shamaul Gaswami Shri 108 Shri Gopal Lalji Shri Govidraji Maharaj v. Narranji Dwarkadass Edgelow G W & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal & Co Hathibai Cullianji v. Versey Poonja and anr Madhowji K & C. Part heard Motichand & D.

For taking De bene esse Examination of a witness.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kamram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Further Report.

967-09—Raghavaya N & Co Mahomed Meheraly and ors v. Khatao Keshow Edgelow G W & Co.

Long Causes.

1114-13—Daphtary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunte & ors v. Amarchand Madhavji Bhimji and Co.

187-13—Dastur & Co Ratulal Chunilal Panlal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Chunilal Paulal Dastur & Co Crawford B & Co.

43-13—Dhanjishaw & B R D Sethna v. Bai Suvati alias Jamnabai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Manecklal & T.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash & anr v. The Hon'ble The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co Khambalta & Co Rst. R K & Co Unwalla P & P.

877-13—Mans. H M & Co Aminabai and anr v. Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors Mulla and M.

1019-13—Patell and Ez Ismail Salemahomed v. Fazal Ibrahim and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

997-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd v. Alexander J. Agabeg and anr In person.

1029-13—Unwalla P & Papa Ismail Salemahoomed v. Fazel Ibrahim and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

3-13—Daphtary F and D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella and anr Mehta and D.

446-13—Jamsetji R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram and ors Amin & D. Madhowji K & C Hiralal and Co.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwer Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

929-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagor & anr. Laph. F & D Amem & D Part Heard 2-2-13.

281-11—Ragh. N & Co Bai Mithabhai widow v. Mulji Sunderji & ors. Mulla & M Un. P & P.

860-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishuuker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

652-13—In Person (a pauper) Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Navivahu widow Madhowji K & Ch.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for disposal in Chambers.

268-14—Surajmal & Co Surajmal Lalubhai & Co a firm v. Balkissson Tulsidas Thanawalla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji Maure H & Co Part Heard.

792-04—Wadia G & Co Nandlal Thakerseydas & anr. v. Shewshamal Gangaram & ors Edg G W & Co Part Heard 19-3-14.

For Further directons & costs on Comm's Report.

768-10—Ard H D & Co Dhunjibhoy B Patel v. Mulji Pradhan Chitnes M & K.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hosseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Vacha & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hosseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Vacha & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji E & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors. v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

693-13—Matu J & M Virji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr. Captain and V.

103-13—Madhowji K & C R D Sathna v. Tyabali Allibhai & ors. Edgelow G W & Co Motichand & D.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 24th.

Consols 2½ %	75 11.16plus 3
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.21unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	86¾—¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44½plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 13.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :— Buyers satisfied.	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63 13.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate	½27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Transfers Madras Rs. 3,50,000 @	¼ 3.32.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	2 1.16unchgd.
,, India Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2⅝unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	2⅞unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	2⅞unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans ..	2½unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans ..	2½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, March 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	22,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	24,000
,, ,, to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.24plus 4
Futures at New York July ..	11.95unchgd.
Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.50unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12¼—1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton :— quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.58plus 1
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.47unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.. ..	8⅝
Demand Bills	4.86½
Silver Commercial Bars	38¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1.000
,, Imports	66,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Fair demand easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a moderate demand.	
Mid. Americans..	7.11—2
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.90unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	12.26plus 6
July	11.96 ,,
New York Official noon call May	12.29 ,,
July	11.97 ,, 2
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May	12.61 ,, 4
July	12.51 ,, 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.A.	6.74plus 2
A.M.	6.67 ,, 2
M.J.	6.65 ,, 1
J.J.	6.58unchgd.
J.A.	6.54 ,,
A.S.	6.43 ,,
S.O.	6.27—2
O.N.	6.18—3
N.D.	6.13—2
D.J.	6.11—3

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Hearding. . ..	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.7
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	1.11½
Cloths Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo Mavalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	523.32
Buyers or Sellers	..sellers.
Months	..March-April
Water Twist American 30's	10¼
,, ,, ,, 40's	11⅜
Mule ,, ,, 40's	11⅝
,, ,, ,, 50's	12⅝
,, ,, ,, 60's	14⅝
,, ,, Egyptian 40's . ..	15¾
,, ,, ,, 50's	16¼
,, ,, ,, 60's	17¼
Tone "Dhoties" and "Shirtings" Fair Enquiry and rather more.	
Tone "Cloths" Firmer and more biz doing	
Weft American 54's	11⅜
Weft Egyptian 80's	16¾
Tone "Yarns"	..steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	11¾
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅜
,, 32's B.	10½
,, 36's W.T.C.	10
,, 36's B.	10½
,, 42's	11
,, American 60's	14¾
,, Egyptian 60's	16
,, ,, 80's	20½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPROT.

London, March 24th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; London Buyers unchanged 37

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet but steady.

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April ; sellers quiet unchanged 34½

South Australian March ; value unchanged 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April May ; Antwerp nearest value 54¾plus ½

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May ; Dunkirk sellers 55¾plus ½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May ; Dunkirk sellers firm. 51½plus ¾

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Dunkirk done firm 51⅛plus ⅝

Linseed Calcutta March-April ; London done Buyers firm 51.6plus 3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Amsterdam done firm 47½plus ¾

Bombay Cottonseed March-April; Hull sellers firmer £6-1-0 plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £65⅝plus ¾

Copper Braziers £79¼plus ¼

Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

Arrivals :—"Elsurick Housse"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; quiet only small business. 12.6¾—¾

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value April ; steady holders asking higher prices 11.11½plus 1½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers March 9.3

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3½plus½

Opened quiet-closed steady.

E.A.R. & similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; quiet but steady 13.2¼plus ¾

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April ; value unchanged 11.3

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April ; value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.7½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11.8¼

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value steady but little or nothing doing unchanged 11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April : Buyers quiet 2.11¾—1¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 25

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
13 bundles rupees	26,000	Bahrein	National
8 packages ,,	16,000	Linga	,,
4 bundles ,,	8,000	Abass	Hongkong
5 parcels silver	79	London	Tokohama

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet with little doing either way. Rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, to 15th May.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
,, ,, forward, April.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ..	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170½
Marks ,, ,, ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		142
,, ,, Shanghai ...		191
,, ,, Japan		149

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 13/16 for ready and for delivery in two months. The Local Market rules easier and prices have declined about 2 annas during the day. There is a moderate business doing.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote :—			
English bar go.d	23	15	6
Australian bar go'd	23	14	6
Sovereigns.	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	8	0
1st Settlement	77	8	0
3rd Settlement	77	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 23rd March 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	72	84,116
B. B & C. I. Railway	84	76,896

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market did not display any activity to-day and a fair amount of business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9, for the 30th of March delivery. The rate for the next settlement stood about annas two in.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood at yesterday's, closing quotation and there were very slight fluctuations.

Davids were quoted at Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 450.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,080 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,072½.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,852½, and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,475.

Sun Mill Shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 983¾.

Eastern Bank Shares were in demand at Rs. 83 x. d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,042½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 76½, and Deferred to Rs. 139.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 72 c. d., but were not easily available.

COTTON.

There was little change in the American Markets, May futures being a point or so higher and July futures unchanged Spot Cotton in New Orleans was 1/16 down. Private cables give no fresh information.

The Local Market has been occupied with the settlement which passed off quietly to-day. There has been less excitement over the March settlement this year, than has been for many years. Ready delivery orders of good Broach were sold this morning at Rs. 259 and at Rs. 263. The settlement rate of Rs. 262 is considered a very fair one. It had been a foregone conclusion for some time past, that rates for Broach must decline, and since the 3rd inst. the price has dropped Rs. 20, against Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 in Oomras styles, Rs. 10 in Bengal, and Rs. 5 in Khandish. Compared with other description Broach is still dear. The normal difference between fine Khamgaon Akola and good Broach is from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. This year it has been as high as Rs. 62 and is to-day Rs. 49. A small business is reported in the bazaar in good Broach March 1915 at Rs. 282. Fully good Bengal January 1915 is quoted Rs. 210, and fine Khamgaon Akola January 1915 is Rs. 240/41.

We give below the Room Rates for to-day's settlement for all descriptions.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	186	176	..	..	Ready Tetha
M.G. Bengals	206	196	184	..	,,
M.G. Scind-Punjab		191	181	..	,,
M.G. Khandeish		200	190	..	,,
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha		250	..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		248	..	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahl		241	..	..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooltaum		230	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		213	..	..	,,
M.G. Amraoti		221	..	..	,,
M.G. Broach		266	264	262	
M. G. Muttia		197	184	..	Ready.
Saw-ginned Dhawar		..	..	262	25 May
M. G. Westerns		..	..	256	,,
H. .. Westerns		..	..	251	,,
M. G. Compta		..	..	270	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	11,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.75 plus 1
A.M	6.67 unchd
M.J.	6.65 ,,
J.J.	6.58 ,,
J.A.	6.54 ,,
A.S.	6.43 ,,
S.O	6.27 ,,
O.N	6.18 ,,
N.D.	6.13 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	11	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	,,

Linseed :—The Market is firm.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown. Ready	8	14	0	R. T,
Bold Brown May	9	9	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is firm.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	12	0	R. T
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	5	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	4	6	,,

Teelseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutai 46	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	
April May 11	8	0	R. T	

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0	
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0	
April May ...	... 7	0	0	R. T

Cottonseed : The market is steady.

Situations :—

Berar	Rs.	23	8 0
Guzerat	,,	23	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	25,280 Bales
Wheat	24,812 Cwts
Linseed	26,789 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	12,081 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	8,555 ,,
Poppyseed.....	74 ,,
Groundnuts.....	1,922 ,,
Castorseed	11,007 ,,
Rice	6,452 ,,
Myrabollams	9,193 ,,
Cottonseed	43,271 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	3,814 ,,
Jowar.....	8,415 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,

SHORTAGE OF FODDER IN SIND.

CONCESSION TO ENCOURAGE ITS GROWTH BY CANAL WATER.

The following press note has been issued :—

In view of the shortage of fodder that exists in some talukas of Sind at the beginning of the inundation, the Commissioner in Sind, after holding a conference of district officers and officers of the Public Works Department, proposed that a special light rate of assessment should be instituted for natural grass grown by means of canal water. A precedent already existed in the Jamrao tract, where a special rate of 12 annas per acre for natural grass grown with canal water had been fixed. As this rate had proved suitable, it was recommended that it should be extended over the whole of Sind.

Government fully appreciate the need of encouraging the growth of fodder by all means in their power, and have therefore been pleased to sanction the Commissioner's proposals. In future, therefore, the occupier of land in any Sind district, to which the Commissioner in his discretion may extend the privilege, may use canal water at the rate of 12 annas per acre to grow natural grass as fodder for his own agricultural or domestic cattle, unless, owing to scarcity of water, its use for this purpose has been prohibited. He can do this without permission within his own occupied land, but must apply for and obtain permission to use canal water for this purpose on land not included in his holding.

It will no doubt be understood that this concession applies to the province of Sind only.

NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE.

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY A FREE PRESCRIPTION.

From Health Notes:—"I publicly give the following prescription, which cured me of Chronic Neuralgia and Headache, in the hope that some poor sufferer may benefit by it:—Go to the nearest Chemist's shop and get 60 grains of Kephaldol in tablet form. If you cannot get it there, write direct to Kephaldol, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Take two tablets at once, which will give instant relief, and one can be taken each hour until cured."

"I was surprised at the wonderful benefit gained in such a way. The remedy, unlike most pain-relievers, is remarkably quick in effect, though absolutely harmless. Some of my friends suffering frequently from Malaria tell me it has done just as much for them and that they would not be without it. I guarantee Kephaldol never fails. It has always helped me." 1728

Paper Fingers

That Save time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line ?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

KATOL

"KILLS THAT FLY" "KILL THAT MOSQUITO"

KATOL Powder

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs

FREE SAMPLE.

KATOL Sticks

KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies.

Just try it to be convinced.

Apply to Sole Agents:—

TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI,

Taj Building, Bombay.

CURES IN 48 HOUR

For Urinary Diseases.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

This is

Rose's

The Original and still the Best

LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, Government House, 5 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor", Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY March, 27.

Lady Willingdon visits the Cama Hospital, 12-45 p.m.
His Excellency dines with officers of B.V.R. (Bombay Club) 8-15 p.m.; annual prize giving at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Teachers' Association, Lecture by Mr. Thornton, St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Lady Willingdon visits Bai Sakarbai Hospital 5-30 p.m.
His Excellency attends annual dinner of the Light Horse, Taj Mahal, 8-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Co., Royal Opera House 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.
Mar. 26.

275. Prizes Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant, at 9-1 p.m. (Standard Time) The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters Dress. Officers. Mess Dress, White, N. C. Officers and Volunteers. Mess Dress or undress with Caps.
276. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing any Company daily up to Tuesday the 31st instant (Except Saturday the 28th inst.) Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st insant, and may attend on any of the above dates.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES V. D. COMMANDING.

MARHC, 25.

127 Parade E. E. Coy.—The Second Series of all Night Manning will take place from Sunday March 22nd to Saturday March 28th. As these will be the last runs of the Season The O. C. hopes they will be well attended.
132 Proficiency Examination.—The Candidates for the Proficiency Examination should parade on the Colaba Maidan at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.
Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, CAPTAIN R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Salsette to London on 28th March 191 connecting at Aden with the s. s. Moldavia:—
Arakiel, Miss; Berry, Mr E Fleetwood Balthazar, Miss; Chaudhuri, Mr; Chaudhuri Miss; Clarke, Mr P; Cockell, Mr C F; Colbert, Mr H and Mrs; Craig, Mr and Mrs Chaleb, Mrs; Dunstan, Mr W D and Mrs Dyer, Dr J A and Mrs; Dyer, Miss; Edwards Mr Raul and valet; Fischer, Mr R E; Fisher Mr F J and Mrs; Geary, Mr F J G; Geary Mr. T; Greensill, Mr. J. E; Greig, Mr. John Howard, Mr W H K and Mrs; Hallah, Mr J Hunter, Mr A M; Hall, Mr Jackson, Capt V L; Kettleweli Mr. A. B. Kirkpatrick, Mr; Kemmis Mr W D O; Lane, Mr S T H; Mannooch, M G; Melville, Capt T; Metcalfe, Mr E F Mohring, Mr A E; Muddiman, Mr A P; Mac Murray, Mr F; Nohara, Mr D; Peck, ICS Mr. N. F; Pride, Mr. and Mrs; Pride, Miss K M; Rice, CIE, ICS, Hon Mr W F; Rustomally, Mr Syed; Ramsay, Mr F; Shimidzu, Mr Y; Snow, Mrs and infant Skinner, Capt H B; Thaddeus Mr. T. H. and Mrs; Thaddens, three Misses Thomson, Mr. J. W; Topping, Mr. A and Mrs; Topping, Miss; Ward, Mr. A W; Ware, Mr P; Williams, Mr W H; Wills Mr C J and Mrs; Young, FRS, Dr W H.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchel Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—
March ..... "Le Lionde St. Mare" .....Fabian
Overture ..... "Massaniello" ..... Aube
Valse ..... "Old Cremorne" .....Davso
Ballet Music from ..... "Faust" .....Gounod
Three Hungarian Dances..... ("Nos. 1 2 & 3 .....Brahm
Selection..."The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan

VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, will perform the opening ceremony of the new building of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, at Tardeo Road on Thursday, the 2nd April, at 5-50 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Two leopards cubs (Felis pardus) by Captain D M. Jall; one leopard cub, (Felis pardus) by Mr. A. Zallinger.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AT DADAR.

A Hindu "B" division of the St. John Ambulance Association is going to be formed at Dadar under the patronage of H. H. Shrimant Krishnashaha Patangashaha, Chief of Javar.

The financial committee has arranged for a show of an Indian film named Mohini Vhasmasur, (3,500 ft.) prepared by Mr. Falke, at the Coronation Cinematograph, at Sandhurst Road, on Friday, (Goodi Padva).

BODY FOUND IN POOL OF BLOOD.

In consequence of information received, Inspector Spiers went to a house in Dhobi Lane, off Fansawadi, on Wednesday morning, when he found a Hindu woman named Jijibhoy, aged about 27, lying unconscious, in a pool of blood, on the verandah of the house. She was sent to the G. T. Hospital, where on arrival she was found dead. It appeared from enquiries that the deceased, who lived in a house in Mugbhat Cross Lane, went to the house in Fansawadi referred to above on Tuesday night, and was found there the next morning under the circumstances mentioned above. It has not yet been known as to now the deceased got the wound on her neck.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday there were recorded in Bombay City 17 attacks and 14 deaths from plague, and 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Worli 4, Tarwadi 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Fort (Northern) 1, Umarkhadi 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Mazagon 1, 2nd Nagpada 1, Kamatipura 1, Tardeo, 1, Parel 1, Sion 1, and Mahim 1, The total mortality from all causes during the day was 99, as compared with 114 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 118 in 1912. Out of a total of 1,754 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 97 were found to be plague-infected. Of these 21 came from Dongri, 13 from Chukla, 12 from Tardeo and 8 from Dhobi Talao.

PARSEE GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

The Secretary of the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsee Girls' Orphanage acknowledges the following contributions towards the Orphanage:—
Bai Meherbai Dhanjisha Josubsethna (in sacred memory of nephew Jehangirji), Rs. 15; Mr. Khursedjee Mancherjee Bhesania (in sacred memory of his son Behramjee Khursedjee Bhesania for feasting the Orphanage girls on his anniversary every year), Rs. 2,000; An Athornan (from Ahmedabad), Rs. 25; Mr Kavasji Palanji Khatau (from Amritsar), Rs. 21; Mr. Naoroji Muncherji Lakdanwala (in sacred memory of Bai Jaiji wife of Mr. Jiwaji Kavasji Vakil, Rs. 10; A Zartoshti, Rs. 25; In sacred memory of Beloved Daughter Gul. Rs. 50; H. A. B., Rs. 25; In memory of Bai Avabai daughter of Dr. Naoroji Muncherjee, Lakdawalla from her brothers and sister and cousin Mr. Manekjee Dhanjisha Lakdawalla, Rs. 29-11; Bai Sirinbai Ratanji Khatau (from Calcutta, in memory of her beloved husband Mr. Ratanji P. Khatau), Rs. 25, Anonymous (through Dr. Miss Coomie Captain, Rs. 60; Total Rs. 2310-11.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON PORT TRUST.

The ballot held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Trustee to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. Froom resulted in the election of Mr. A. R. Burney, Ag. Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

BEAUTY OF FORM.

VAUDEVILLE ARTISTE'S METHODS.

Miss Lucille Savoy is a thorough believer in physical training for women, and she herself has brought her figure to its present perfection by hours and hours of hard work. "All the time I was growing up, she said, "I kept my body in perfect physical fitness, following the system I was taught at a large school in Boston.

"It is strenuous, to be sure, and at times the monotony of repetition of calisthenic exercises and Swedish drill becomes almost unbearable, but it is worth the result, and I hope when I retire from the stage on my return to America to publish a book on the subject. But," she added, "it is of no use to be trained in the grace of motion if one does not by careful living and rigid self-denial, perpetuate the first result. No matter how good the training one may have, if one keeps irregular hours and eats desirable, perhaps, but indigestable foods, all the work has been in vain.

"I walk to and from the theatre nearly every day, and I find that this is one of the best things to keep one in trim."

INDIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

PROTEST AGAINST RACE BIAS.

A meeting of Indian medical men of Lucknow, was held on Friday last, under the presidency of Dr. M. N. Ohdedar Rai Bahadur, retired Civil Surgeon, U. P. to express their indignation at and protest against the aspersions cast by the European students of the London Hospital, on the character of Indians in general and Indian medical students in particular.

The resolutions were as follows:—

"That this meeting of the Indian medical men of Lucknow, places on record its deep sense of indignation at the scandalous attack made by the white students of the London Hospital on Indian character and nationality, and enters its most emphatic protest against the unrighteous and unjustifiable resolutions passed by them condemning the admission of Asiatic students into that institution."

"That this meeting respectfully requests the Secretary of State for India that, in case Indian students are debarred from admission into the London Hospital, he may be pleased to exclude white students trained in that institution from entering His Majesty's Indian Medical Service, since men imbued with such ideas, as were expressed by students of the London Hospital, would form a serious peril to the British Empire if permitted to serve in India."

"That this meeting respectfully brings to the notice of the Secretary of State for India the improper conduct of Captain Forbes, I.M.S., who took an active part in the proceedings of the anti-Asiatic meeting held by the students of the London Hospital, and requests that he might not be allowed to serve on the civil side of the I.M.S., in view of his pre-conceived anti-Asiatic notions."

"That a copy of the preceding resolution be submitted to the following authorities and also sent for publication to the press (a) The Secretary of State for India, (b) The Member for Education to the Government of India, (c). Director-General for the Indian Medical Services, (d) Educational Adviser to Indian students in England, and (e) the Dean of the London Hospital."

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

INTERESTING PAPER ON THE DASARA FESTIVAL.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the room of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

Mr. S. D. Shenai (Malabar, Cochin) was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A., then read his Paper on "The Dassera and Dassaratha Lila proceeding from it as a Festive Occasion" of which the following is a resume:—

The Dassera is a festive occasion observed and celebrated originally by the military class in the East, and it has its analogue in the *Armi lustrium* ceremony of the golden days of Grecian prosperity in the West. The horse and the chariot, with all the missiles of war, were actually worshipped after they were once cleaned, and sharpened and made ready for use.

With the King Dasaratha more than with the Pandavas, can the holiday be connected, inasmuch as Dasara is the correct name for it and not Dassera, which looks like a modern anglicised form, and secondly, because Dasa Ratha Lila is another ceremony, which can also be traced from the same words.

Balev is a day for a fresh career of Brahman life; Dassera is a day for a fresh worldly career of Kshatriya life; Dewali is a day for the preparation of a new career of Vaisya life; and the Holi holidays are meant for the preparation of a new Sudra life.

A vote of thanks to the author of the Paper concluded the proceedings.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON,

VIST TO BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE

H. E. Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Wednesday to the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. Her Excellency was on arrival received by Mr. J. Anderson, Superintendent of the Orphanage and shown round the place. Her Excellency was pleased with everything she saw at the Orphanage and was garlanded by Mrs Anderson. on departing.

LORD WILLINGDON.

INSPECTION OF MODELS OF IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon spent an interesting hour yesterday at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Lord Willingdon, who was accompained by his Private Secretary, Mr. C. C. Watson, arrived at the Trust's offices at 8 a.m. and was received by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr.

When the Improvement Trust undertake a scheme of development in any particular area an exact model to scale is prepared, showing the area as it originally was Then another model is prepared showing the locality as it will be when the scheme is carried out. By the aid of these models one is able to see at a glance just what is going to be done, and how great will be the improvement effect. To the ordinary lay man plans and specifications convey little idea, particularly of schemes such as the Improvement Trust has to take in hand, but the models show exactly what is to be done and how.

His Excellency carefully examined all these models, and the large maps and plans which the Trust have got out from time to time; and Mr. Orr explained to him the progress made in the many schemes of improvement which are now being carried out. As his speeches here and his public life before he came to Bombay have indicated Lord Willingdon takes the keenest interest in urban problems and he was greatly interested in, and apparently pleased with what he saw, and with Mr. Orr's explanations.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILOR'S HOME.

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held on Wednesday evening in the committee room of the Home, Mr. J. E. Needham presiding

Mr. T. H. Watts, Honorary Secretary. presented the Annual Report, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The total number of officers and men of various ratings and ranks boarded in the Home during the year was 35,473, being a daily average of 97.18, against an average of 44.77 in the previous year.

As mentioned in the previous year's Report proposals were under consideration at the close of the year for the reservation of a portion of the Home for use as a soldiers and sailors club. This proposal was in the first instance approved by the Naval Authorities but was subsequently objected to by them, it being considered that the accommodation in the Home as previously allotted to the Royal Navy would be required in future. The question was very carefully reconsidered and eventually a course was proposed, which, while reserving the full accommodation of the Home for sailors when required, would at the same time give power to the institution to cater for soldiers also, whenever this could be done, without infringing the objects for which the Home was originally established.

During the year 27 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. There were also 26 admissions into the Home for various periods (totalling 167 days) of cases of destitution amongst seamen who were not eligible for maintainance by the Board of Trade. These men were maintained at the expense of the Home.

There were 24 admissions into St. George's Hospital, of officers and seamen of the Merchant Service. Men of the Royal Navy requiring Medical attendance were treated by their own Medical Officers.

The Report and the audited statement of accounts were approved and adopted and a vote of thanks was accorded to the President the Committee, the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer and one to Flag-Capt. R. A. Nugeut for the kind interest he had taken in the Home and great assistance he had given during the year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Last night the Howitt-Phillips Company gave their farewell performance at the Royal Opera House before a large and enthusiastic audience. The piece chosen was "Under Two Flags" an adaptation of Ouida's famous novel. The play is as full of melodramatic absurdities as the novel, and one could have wished that the Company had selected something on a slightly higher level for their final performance. It was chiefly notable for the excellent acting of Miss Godart as Cigarette, the vivandiere, who, the most fantastic character in the book, was last night the only real person in the play, thanks to the cleverness with which Miss Godart played the part. Indeed only the natural pathos of her acting saved the final scene, in which she is accidentally shot by the volley intended for the man she loves, from absolute banality.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Howitt in response to the warm demonstrations of approval on the part of the audience, made a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the support which the public of Bombay had accorded the Company, and promising a return visit,—an announcement that was received with great applause.

The performance was under the patronage of Lady Willingdon, who was present with a party from Government House.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

REFRACTORY BOYS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain John Campbell, master of the s.s. City of Paris charged one Amirkhan and fourteen others, all saloon boys, with refusing to do work and with absenting themselves without leave. Mr. M. F. Nicholson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant.

The case for the prosecution was that the steamer arrived in Bombay last week, when the accused complained of the treatment meted out to them by the butler and insisted that the latter should be paid off and that otherwise the would not work. They also asked for wages. They alleged that the butler abused and assaulted them and said they would not proceed on the journey, unless his services were dispensed with. Their demand was not complied with, whereupon they refused to do work on Sunday, and eleven of them absented themselves the next day. As this was a busy season and as the steamer was sailing on Saturday, substitutes had to be engaged to do their work.

His Worship convicted the accused. Eleven of them were sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment. Three were sentenced to six weeks' and one to three weeks' imprisonment. His Worship further ordered Rs. 200 to be deducted from the accused's wages to meet the expenses of paying the substitutes engaged in their place.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; disposed of the case in which one Mulchand Kissondas charged one Rambux Purohit and another with breach of trust in respect of 82 bales of cotton. Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the first accused.

The complainant stated that he was an upcountry man and used to consign bales of cotton to the firm of Nandsukhlal Shivram, Commission Agents at Bombay, of which firm the first accused was "munim." He alleged that Rambux in conspiracy with the second accused Shamji, fraudulently disposed of the bales in question in March 1913 and misappropriated the proceeds to his own use.

The first accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the charge was a false one. He further said that 32 bales were sold and the amount duly credited to the complainant's firm. As to the remaining bales, he had returned them to the complainant and obtained a receipt for the same and given him a delivery order on the godown keeper in whose godown the bales were stacked. Disputes subsequently arose and hence the present charge.

The whereabouts of the second accused have not been traced yet.

His worship held that no charge had been made out and discharged the accused.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Elphinstone High School held a very successful sports meeting on Wednesday evening in the School compound. There was a very large gathering, who witnessed the twenty-four items on the programme with unabated interest. Besides the usual events for the senior boys, there were several events for the juniors classified under ages, and an old boys race. Exhibitions of marching and drill with Indian clubs were given and at the conclusion Mr. Justice Shah distributed the prizes.

ANTI-DOWRY MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The anti-dowry movement continues in Calcutta and yesterday evening a largely attended meeting in College Square under the presidency of Babu Kali Sunkar Guha, of the Mymensingh Bar, passed a resolution condemning the demand of extortionate dowries from the fathers of marriageable girls. Those present agreed to hold aloof from persons participating in marriages for which dowries are obtained.

At the tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kashmir Minerals Company to be held in Lahore on the 27th instant a resolution will be passed that in consequence of the adverse decision of the arbitrator in its case against the Kashmir State and owing to lack of funds, the Company's affairs be considered at an end and wound up.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

The first game in connection with the Singles Handicap came off yesterday evening, but it proved to be very one-sided; the loser only scoring one game in the two sets. Hauser was asked to give 15 in each game to Stonoham, but the latter had matters all his own way. In the second set the former won the third game and gave some promise of making a fairly close thing of it, but then his opponent went right out with the next four.

Result:—

R. P. Stonoham,, scratch, beat E. Hauser, minus 15; 6—0, 6—1.

To-day's Play.

Another game in the Mixed Doubles is fixed for to-day, Bartlott and Mrs. de Smidt at plus 4/6 meeting Gilks and Miss Cocke at plus 15.

THE "CONDER" OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Wednesday evening saw some exciting tennis on the Y. M. C. A. courts. Bhadkamkar and Wagle did not have great difficulty in disposing of their club mates Muraji and Shete, 6-1, 6-3 being the final scores. In the other set, however, Ibrahim and Fazulbhoy after being behind 5-1 to Dina and Seervai finally ran out winners of the first set by 8 games to 6, and in the second set by 6-2.

To-night, Bomanji and D. Mehta play Briscoe and Harwood while Karve and Desai are to meet Green and Gunther. On Friday evening Khambatta and Driver play Harrinya and Narayen, and Murray, and Murray play K. R. Gunjiker and Modi.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 5, INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANA 1.

Yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, the home side scored a very decisive victory over the Instituto Luso-Indiana, having their Tournament team out. The latter were first to attack, but after two visits to each end, Simpson brought the ball up well and Ashor scored a good goal. Simpson and James came very near, then the former again gave to Ashor, who put through the second. Soon after Moir got away on the left wing, and Simpson getting on hit in hard. James next got quite clear of the defence, but just when he was steadying himself for his shot he lost his stick, and the later again missed a chance.

It was some time before there was an score in the second half, Simpson getting possession from a free hit and notching the fourth goal. They were up again very soon, and Rollo giving Simpson a good chance the latter availed himself of it. Now the visitors put in a good run, and the inside right beating the backs, put through with a good shot. There was no more scoring.

The refereeing was far from strict enough and the losers were generally the offenders, as they on several occasions hit very dangerously. The Gymkhana backs were not blameless, and will have to keep their sticks lower when stricter supervision is kept. Turning on the ball and tackling on the wrong side, went unnoticed almost every time.

Score:—
Bombay Gymkhana:—5 Goals.
Ins. Luso-Indiana:—1 Goal.

The final between 79 Co. R. G. A. and the Cyclists in the Garrison Inter-Company Tournament takes place this evening on the Marine Lines ground, and should be well worth watching.

CRICKET.

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD MATCH.

The final match (The winners of the Shield vs. the Rest) was played on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the winners of the Shield, the Friends' Union Cricket Club. Messrs. W. W. Kantak, Shivram, M. D. Pai, S.M. Dalvi and Swami played good cricket while Messrs. Maloo, Talpade, and Shivram were the succesful bowlers.

Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

W. W. Kantak, st. Gunjiker, b. Desai	106
P. Shivram, b. Desai	60
V. Kaikini, b. Chanda Rana	9
P. Vithal, st. Gunjiker, b. Baloo	9
K. A. Date, not out	8
W. Talpade, b. Baloo	11
D. A. Shete, b. Baloo	0
Dr. Prabhaker.	
R. K. Telang.	did not bat.
P. W. Welker.	
Did not bat.	
Extras	19
Innings declared, total (for 6 wkts.)	216

THE "REST."

B. Dalvi, b. Talpade	5
M. D. Pai, b. Talpade	33
P. Ganpat, c Bhatadeker, b. Talpade	13
K. Swami, c. Kaikini b. Talpade	23
Gunjiker, b. Shivram	8
S. M. Dalvi, not out.	30
R. G. Munsiff, b. Shivram	0
P. Baloo, b. Talpade	5
B. Desai, c. Talpade, b. Shivram	0
Purshottam, b. Shivram	0
Chanda Rana b. Talpade	3
Extras	12
Total	132

PROSPECTUS OF MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

1ST. MEETING 1914.

To be held at Olympia Race Course on Saturday and Monday 11th & 13th April 1914.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A. E. Emanuel, Esqr., I.C.S.; Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S.; S. M. Edwards, Esqr., I.C.S.; Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E. (Retd.); The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy; Dr. M. E. Pavri; Bejunjee S. Chenai, esqr.,; Bejunjee P. Daruvalla, Esqr.; E. K. Khan, Esqr.,; N. H Lord Esqr.

Judges:—S. M. Edwards, Esqr., I.C.S.
Capt. H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S.
Handicappers:—N. Beg Mahomed, Esqr., Bejunjee S. Chenai, Esqr,
Clerk of Scales:—Dr. M. E. Pavri.
Starter:—Framroze S. Chenai, Esqr.
Honorary Secretary:—Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S.

PROGRAMME FOR THE AFTERNOON OF THE 11TH APRIL, 1914.

4-45 p.m., opening of the Race Course by Mrs. Murison.
5-0 p.m. 1st Race: 5-25 p.m., 2nd Race: 5-50 p.m., 3rd Race: 6-15 p.m., 4th Race.

1ST DAY.

1.—The Murison Plate—Winner Rs. 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30.
For Arab ponies 14 hands and under.
14 Hands to carry 10 st. Weight for inches.
Distance about 5 Furlongs.
2.—The Adamjee Peerbhoy Plate—Winner Rs. 49 Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30: For Arabs and C B's.
(Presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy.)
Arabs catch weights 10st. or over.
C Bs. catch weights 11st. or over.
Distance about 6 Furlongs.
3.—The Matheran Plate—Winner Rs. 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30. For Arabs and C. B's. the property of H. M's Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Members of the Bombay, Byculla, and Yacht Club Bombay, and W. I. Club Poona.
C. B.'s catch weight 11st 7lbs. or over.
Arabs catch weight 10st. 7lbs. or over.
Allowance—Points 14 Hands and under 7 lbs.
Distance about 4 Furlongs.
4—The Olympia Plate Winner 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30: For licensed hiring horses and ponies on the Hill.
Australian and English Catch Weight 11st. 7lbs. or over.
C. B. Catch Weight 10st. 7lbs. or over.
Arabs Catch Weight 9st 7lbs. or over.
Allowance—Ponies 14 Hands and under 7lbs.
Distance about 6 Furlongs.

2ND DAY.

1.—The Beg Plate—Winner Rs. 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30.
(Presented by N. Beg Mahomed, Esqr.)
A handicap race for licensed hiring horses and ponies on the Hill.
Distance about 1 Mile.
2.—The Chowk Plate—Winner Rs. 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30.
A handicap race for Arab ponies 14-0 and under.
Distance about 4 Furlongs.
3.—The Willingdon Plate—Winner Rs. 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30.
(Presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy.)
A handicap race for Arabs and C. B's.
Distance about 6 furlongs.
4.—The Consolation Plate—Winner Rs. 49: Second Rs. 40: Third Rs. 30.
A handicap race for Arab and C. B. horses and ponies that have run, but not won in the meeting.
Licensed hiring horses and ponies barred.
Distance about 6 Furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. All entrance money goes to the fund.
2. Entries—1st Entries Rs. 4, close on Saturday, 4th April, at 8-0 p.m.; Second Entries Rs. 6 close on Tuesday, 7th April at 8-0 p.m.
All entries must be accompanied by remittances or they will not be accepted.
Those made by wire must be confirmed immediately by letter.
Owners must declare their colours at time of entry and state weights to be carried in Terms Races.
3. Handicaps will be published by 10 a.m. on 12 April.
4. Starting declarations must reach the Honorary Secretary by 6-0 p.m. on Friday, 10th April, for the 1st day and 7-0 p.m. on Sunday, 12th April, for the 2nd Day. They must contain the name of the rider, and state if he is professional.
Weight to be carried and colours.
5. Horses and ponies not holding the C. T. C. or W. I. T. C. certificates of measurement may be measured on application to the Honorary Secretary at the Superintendent's Office, Matheran, on payment of Rs. 2 for each horse or pony.
6. In the event of a Walk Over, only half the advertised money will be given.
7. If there are less than 6 entries in bona fide separate interests, the race may be declared void.
8. The Committee reserve the right to divide the entries for any race into one or more races.
9. Races to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders or Professionals. Professionals (i. e. Jockeys and Riding Boys, licensed by the C. T. C. or W. I. T. C.) to carry 7 lbs. extra in both Terms and Handicap races.
10. In Handicap Races the Handicappers have the option to handicap Horses and Ponies either by Weight or Distance.
11. Third Prize will only be given when there are six or more horses or ponies running in the Race.
12. The Committee shall not be responsible for an accident or damage occurring to a rider horse or pony.
13. The decision of the Com[illegible] in all matters connected with these [illegible] final and shall not be liable [illegible] tioned in a Court of Law.
14. All communication [illegible] to the Honorary Secr[illegible] Gymkhana Races, Mather[illegible]

C. C. MURISON, M[illegible]
Ho[illegible]

There will be a To[illegible] makers will be present[illegible]

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CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 26, 1914.

THE VICEROY AND COMMERCE.

Two important commercial bodies, one European and the other Indian, both thoroughly representative, had the honour of being received by the Viceroy on Saturday afternoon last at Government House in deputation. Some of the topics referred to by the respective deputations were common to both, especially those relating to commercial legislation and bank failures. While the address of the European Chamber of Commerce was strictly businesslike, in so far as it dealt with the interests with which it is immediately concerned, and, like Oliver Twist, asked for more, the Indian Chamber, as representative of Indian commerce and industry, chose to review only the salient features of His Excellency's three years' administration, as the Bombay Municipal Corporation had also done. The European Chamber's address was severely cold and lacking in animation and sentiment. A certain class of critics would, therefore, be apt to pronounce it as quite "admirable." We differ, however, from that class of critics. On the other hand, the address of the Indian Chamber was warm in its sentiments and striking as an address of real welcome and congratulations on the statesmanlike features of the principal acts of Lord Hardinge's administration. The address asked for no special favours, with the exception of the suggestion made at the close that the single commercial seat for all India was inadequate, and that another seat should be provided on another occasion. It was in the fitness of things that representative Indians engaged in commerce and industry should refer to affairs in South Africa, to the great service rendered in the recent crisis by the Viceroy, and fervently pray that a solution of the impasse may be found which may be deemed mutually satisfactory.

We need not discuss in detail the replies in reference to commercial legislation and bank failures. But we may make an exception in respect of the official investigation, which all non-official India has loudly demanded. We do not share His Excellency's views that the Government ought to wait till some of the important liquidations are over. In India it is notorious that the conduct of liquidations, voluntary or official, is not regarded with satisfaction by the public. Take the liquidation of the Burma Bank. Has it not been singularly disastrous to the shareholders? Yet how were their genuine representations received or dealt with by the Court at Rangoon? And how many of the recent proceedings in liquidation are suggestive? Is it surprising if we hear on all sides that the entire chapter on the winding-up of companies in the new Companies Act demands a thorough overhauling, based on the recent history of liquidations, in order better to safeguard the true interests of the victims? While such is the case, we confess to a feeling of surprise that the head of the Government should adopt the attitude of some of the interested organs of public opinion that the time for investigation will come, if at all, when the liquidations are over. Were liquidations carried out in the spirit of the law, imperfect as it is, one might perhaps be induced to endorse the opinion as to waiting. But where there is almost a generally unanimous impression that liquidations as at present conducted are eminently unsatisfactory, to ask people to "wait and see" what the result is going to be is not very consoling. We fear that the result will be to drop a curtain over the past. This, then, is the most unsatisfactory part of the Viceregal reply to both the addresses.

Indian merchants will appreciate the compliment paid to their commercial talents, a testimony which, it is to be hoped, will be borne in mind by other highly placed officials. But the chief feature of the Viceroy's reply was the long explanation regarding the extension of railways in response to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It is accepted nowadays as a platitude that railways must keep pace with the progress of trade. But this truism has its own limitations. In India the Government has to look first to the ability of the taxpayer to bear the annual burden of borrowed monies for railways. The Government of India knows too well that for the first fifty years of railway construction and development the taxpayer had to bear the heavy burden of a loss at the rate of a crore per annum. All this came out of revenue. But this is not the occasion to challenge the entire railway policy of the Indian Government in its relation to the taxpayer. A whole volume might be written on the history of Indian Railway policy, which, in its economic aspects to the taxpayer, must be recognised as dismal to an appalling degree. Trade may progress by leaps and bounds; but there must be some limit to the extent to which a responsible Government can, at the bidding of the mercantile community, go on constructing railways with borrowed monies. No one denies the benefits of railways, but there must be a true perspective in this matter. There must be some proportion between the capacity of the Government to borrow for railway purposes and the ability of the taxpayer to bear the burden. After all, the commercial bodies who constantly demand increased expenditure for railways are not responsible, if interested, parties in the matter. The Government of India is responsible and in the present inarticulate condition of the masses of the population their trusted guardian. We could have wished, therefore, that the Viceroy had been less apologetic in his defence of the Railway policy of his Government, which has gone as far, in our opinion, and even further than either the growing trade or the finances of the country justify. More than £12 million sterling was provided last year, and another £12 millions has again been budgeted for this year. The Viceroy would have been justified, having regard to this great expenditure and its relation to the ability of the Indian Empire to bear it, and considering the many other grave responsibilities of the Government, if he had discouraged, rather than encouraged, as he did, the expectation that there can be any advance in the near future on the vast sums that are now provided. We must repeat that the entire policy of the Indian Government in the matter of railway construction and railway finance is open to challenge and demands an independent and impartial investigation. The principal function of the Government is to look justly after the interests of the whole community and not of a powerful but influential minority. The politico-economic aspects of Indian railways has to be borne in mind. This can only be done when, as we said the other day, the net railway proceeds are divorced from the general revenues of the Empire.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

The important information regarding the project estimates of the new capital which the Viceroy, with the special permission of the Secretary of State, was able to give to the members of his Council on Tuesday furnishes a complete answer to the querulous questions of the Bengal Chamber and an equally complete refutation of the charges of extravagance so constantly being made against the Government of India by the detractors of the Delhi scheme. At the outset his Excellency frankly admitted that the Government were not, perhaps, wise in having mentioned the original figure of four millions sterling as the approximate cost of building the capital, as it had been proved since that, owing chiefly to the abandonment of the Durbar site and the consequent preparation of the new site, the original estimate must be somewhat exceeded, but certainly not to the extent of the doleful forecasts with which we have been familiarised by a certain section of the Calcutta press. The latest estimate, arrived at after the utmost care in the calculation of the details, is £5,113,600 for the cost of new Delhi, including parks, lighting, irrigation and roads, but excluding the cantonments and railway projects. This sum can hardly be considered excessive when one considers that a great capital, worthy of the Indian Empire, and complete in all the amenities of civilisation, has to be created; a that, further, the amount is to be spi. over a period of eight years commencing from 1912. It is, of course, impossible to foresee all possible contingencies, and the Government has, in our opinion, decided wisely in holding one million in reserve. They have thus shown that the financial problem connected with the building of the new city is not so insoluble as has been made to appear in some quarters, and it is to be hoped Lord Hardinge's timely explanation of the details of the cost will have the effect of silencing future criticisms on the score of extravagance at least. Again, it should be remembered that several of the works on which the five millions odd is to be spent are not certainly unproductive, as the estimate contains items such as land, residences, water supply, electric power and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rent or taxes will contribute not only to meeting current expenditure but to cover, to some extent at any rate, the interest on the capital outlay. Further, as all Government officials will be charged rent for accommodation provided them, and all residents be liable to pay charges for water supply and other amenities, and as there will be a considerable return by the sale of leases and general taxes, the new city will, it is reasonable to expect, be earning an appreciable revenue almost from its very start. Another fact on which Lord Hardinge laid special stress is the rapid development of the city by private enterprise and initiative. In this way museums, institutes, libraries, hospitals and schools may be expected to spring up in the capital, all assisting to strengthen the city's finances. Nor must it be forgotten that new Delhi has an opportunity of becoming in the near future an important educational centre,—a new St. Stephen's College, a medical college for women, the Bhopal girls' school, a college for Chiefs and a college for the teaching of the Indian systems of medicine having already, as we know, been decided upon. Another fact, to which the Viceroy briefly alluded, is the impetus that has naturally been given by the presence of the Government of India to the development of the old city, which has, since the Durbar, made a remarkable advance in respect of sanitary reform and municipal administration and has been roused to a sense of realisation of its possibilities and destiny.

TOO OLD AT 48

The Army Order No. 690 of November, 1913, placing officers of the Cavalry branch of the Indian Army on unemployed pay at the age of forty-eight years, if they have not attained to command of a regiment by then, has caused much heartburning, and no little discontent among those affected. The object of the rule is primarily to try and reduce the block in promotion, which has existed for some years in the Cavalry branch of the service. Apparently to show that the blow struck is not only a blow at Cavalry, officers of the Infantry branch of the service are also relegated to the unemployed list at the age of fifty years if they do not obtain command of a regiment before. As, however, in the Infantry branch at present officers obtain command of regiments on an average two and a half to three years earlier than the officers of the Cavalry branch, this restriction will only affect a very few officers, if any. Against all previous precedent this ruling has been brought into effect at once,—no fixed period being allowed to expire before the ruling was enforced. In consequence, on the fatal day, the 9th November 1913, no less than thirteen officers of the Cavalry branch were at once, in the sense of the ruling, placed on a pay equal to half the pay they had reasonably expected to enjoy for a period of four or five years before their period of service would automatically end on their attaining fifty-two years of age, or thirty-two years of completed service, whichever occurred first.

The majority of these officers, who had entered the service on the understanding that they were entitled to serve for thirty-two years,—and in the Staff Corps regulations it is distinctly stated that promotion, service, etc., shall be for definitely fixed periods of years,—had no inkling of the coming of this new rule,—so carefully had the secret been guarded. It is to the Nicholson Committee, the proceedings of which have never been published, that thanks are due for this ruling, and what more is to come remains to be seen. The officers of the Indian Army as contracting parties on the one side (and it takes two to make a contract), were not asked their consent or opinion in agreement to the proposed changes, thus establishing the principle that it only takes one to break a contract. The position of many of these officers is indeed unfortunate. Many believing their positions to be assured, and knowing from their own knowledge of their work and capabilities, and from their record of services, that they individually had every chance of attaining to the command of a regiment, for from four to five years, have given hostages to fortune through matrimony, and in the confident assurance of attaining to that high ambition of every soldier who is worth his pay, viz., the command of his regiment, have calculated and planned to a nicety that the most expensive period of their children's education, and that of their drawing their maximum pay, would be coterminous,—and have looked forward to the happy fulfilment of their well-laid plans, with a secure confidence till the bomb fell. To be suddenly and without consent told that, because one has reached a certain age one must retire on half pay for four years,—the very four years one had calculated on for a maximum pay,—is indeed a blow which, even to the most optimistic among the badly hit, must tend to alter their views of fairplay and justice. In Parliament quite recently the Secretary of State for War said that the fact that officers were allowed to serve on, on the unemployed list on half pay, till they earned their full pension was sufficient compensation. As already pointed out, in the Staff Corps regulations, the governing principle in promotions, service, and retirements was time,—by fixed periods of years. It is a curious point, worthy of discussion, whether the old time contract can be abolished without the consent of both contracting parties.

If officers are too old at forty-eight to command regiments, how can they be young enough to command Brigades, Divisions and Army Corps at fifty and sixty years of age and older? In the higher branches of commands, we have a Selection Board to pick out suitable commanders. The very existence of this Board proves that unfit men have reached so far. Surely it would be wiser to begin that selection and weeding out earlier than for the higher commands only. Why not begin at commands of regiments, and apply a sane and methodical test for fitness instead of the unbusinesslike one of "too old at 48"? It is well-known throughout the service, by those who have to serve under them, that many officers in command are physically, mentally, medically, or morally, unfitted for their position, men whom no unbiassed medical board could pass as fit for service, men who through habits, constitutional weakness, chronic disease, loss of nerve, irritability of temper, etc., are not really fitted for their job, and yet these men are not shown up; they carry on, with the aid of able juniors, and why? Because of *esprit-de-corps*. But not a word escapes outside. Generals come and Generals go,—see them on best behaviour,—and the laughing-stock of the mess goes on for ever, and may even rise to glorious command, not from merit, but because no one ever liked to say anything unkind about "Dear old Joe, the best of fellows, don't you know—been in the regiment all his life." Could unbiassed reports on senior officers be confidentially collected from juniors, a very true opinion of relative worth would be gained. Again the opinion of the rank and file forms a valuable judgment of the character and qualities of a commander, from the point of view of the commanded, and this opinion is wonderfully true and fair. The rank and file have no use for slacksters. In England after the Boer War the parrot cry of "too old at 40" was raised, but soon died down; and experience, which alone comes with age, coupled with efficiency and fitness, has regained its proper place in the order of things, in a world where work and results form the basis of judgments.

Notes of the Day.

Sir C. Macready and Sir E. Carson.

Major-General Sir Cecil Macready's visit "in uniform" to Sir Edward Carson at Craigavon, reported by Reuter in a telegram to-day, "to pay his respects to the Unionist leader" gives a touch of humour to the grim tragedy now being enacted. The visit, however, could not have had any political significance whatever, for it is inconceivable that the Government could have given Sir Cecil Macready any commission "to pay his respects to the Unionist leader." Sir Cecil Macready is in the War Office, being Director of Personal Services, but we do not think his duties include the "paying of respects" to rebel "leaders." Of course, the incident must have been immensely flattering to Sir Edward Carson, although the importance given by Reuter to probably a mere polite call is purely fictitious.

An Amazing Rise in Cotton.

It was generally recognised that the recent Colaba cotton fire might in some way influence the rates for the March settlements, which were arrived at yesterday by the committee of the Bombay Cotton Trad Association. It has been left to the "Advocate of India" to give a definite pronouncement on the important subject, by informing its readers of "A Loss For The Bears" and that "The market, however, is not excited and the "bears" are taking the situation as inevitable." This is very interesting information, and as the "bears," prior to the fire had the rates for the March settlement entirely at their mercy with a profit of Rs. 70 per candy staring them in the face, the "Advocate's" announcement of an advance in rates to the extent of Rs. 140 per candy in 24 hours must surely establish a record in cotton market fluctuations.

Bookmakers at Matheran.

We publish elsewhere a revised copy of the prospectus of the Matheran Races, and it is obvious from the amendments which have been made, that the Western India Turf Club has withheld its support from the scheme as originally projected by the enterprising coterie who are bent on pushing the interests of the pretty little hill sanatorium for all it is worth. The Meetings have been relegated to the "bumble-puppy "order by reducing the value of the stakes to Rs. 49, which now makes it possible for horses to take an active part in the proceedings, without incurring the risk of being disqualified for races which are run under the auspices of our Indian Sporting Clubs. The Matheran Committee are apparently imbued with the idea, that the influence of bookmakers will prove a sufficient incentive to attract entries irrespective of the value of the stakes to be run for. The presence of bookmakers is notified in the prospectus in heavy black type, and as Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner, of Police, is a member of the Committee of Management, it may be taken for granted, no obstacles will be placed in the way to prevent the "knights of the pencil" from plying their calling.

The Japanese Cabinet.

The recent scandal in Japan brought to light in the matter of bribery for naval contracts, which led to a widespread agitation throughout the country, has resulted, as could be foreseen, in the resignation of the Government. Recently the Japanese press has been attacking the Ministry in general, and Admiral Count Yamamoto, the Premier, in particular, with a virulence that is an entirely new feature in the political life of that country. The present agitation is in the main, apart from the naval scandal, one for a really constitutional Government, in which Parliament will have powers over the disposal of public money similar to what it has in most European countries, and the large public meetings being held, and the fiery speeches delivered thereat, have helped to create a powerful public opinion in that country, where popular opinion has hitherto been restricted to diatribes in the newspapers, with a very occasional riot in some big city.

Railway Items.

A correspondent writes to us complaining that the Ahmedabad-Bombay mail train does not now stop at Mehmedabad, the nearest station to Kaira, and that there is at present no other convenient train to Bombay. The stoppage of the mail train was ordered by the B. B. and C. I. authorities from the 1st instant, and has, according to our correspondent, led to several inconveniences, one of which is the irregular postal delivery, to the residents of Mehmedabad, Matar and the numerous villages of these talukas. Another correspondent writes thanking the G. I. P. Railway for having arranged to reserve a full third-class compartment for Indian female passengers on local trains. He suggests that the compartment should be placed in the middle of the trains, near second class compartments.

Relics of Buddha.

Recent excavations at Kasia, in the United Provinces, by the Archaeological Department have elicited some apparently important evidence on the claim of Kasia to be identified with Kusinara, or Kusinagara, the place where Gautama Buddha died. Pandit Hirananda has discovered, among other relics, a number of clay seals of the Gupta period bearing the device of Buddha's coffin between two *sal* trees, and the legend which may be translated from Sanskrit as "In the illustrious memory of the Great Decease." These seals, in the opinion of Dr. Marshall, throw a fresh light on the chain of evidence supporting the identification of the modern Kasia with the ancient Kusinara.

Rival Ports.

Calcutta can hardly be blamed for casting envious eyes at the Alexandra Dock, and the Report of its Port Facilities Commission, which has just been issued, lays down a fairly bold and comprehensive programme for the improvement of that port. But Calcutta has to contend with physic l difficulties which are real enough, a port which has to be approached by a shifting and dangerous river,—from a pilot's point of view one of the worst in the world,—at a distance of nearly ninety miles from the sea, being indeed heavily handicapped by Nature. The cost of pilotage, too, must add considerably to the expenses of shipping. At the same time Calcutta has the advantage of Bombay in having plenty of space for expansion. In fact, with the multiplication of docks and warehouses, the improvement of rivers in Bengal, and, what is most important, an adequate port railway system, ample facilities can be provided for the commerce of the province.

Indian Patents.

It is of interest to note from the Report of the Indian Patent Office for last year, just issued, that there were altogether 705 applications for patents, of which 65 were from Indians. The specifications covered an exceedingly wide range of processes and appliances. Mr. Graves, the Controller, mentions such diverse manufactures as targets, telegraphs, telephones, tents, tin, tobacco, tools, treadmills, typewriters and almost everything else from acetylene to zinc. In this varied assortment inventions connected with transport textile industries predominate.

LORD CREWE'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.

Lord Crewe has been pronounced quite recovered.

MARKET FOR NORTH CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the construction of the projected market for the northern part of Calcutta at a cost of nine and a half lakhs of rupees. The market will be at the junction of College Street and Harrison Road, covering about eight bighas of land, and will be constructed on the most upto-date lines on the style of Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Mr. Balardie, the City Architect, is preparing plans and estimates.

On further enquiry it is ascertained that the report wired about Dr. H. S. Gour's "contempt of court" case is incorrect. What happened was this, that Dr. Gour was merely requested to inform the Judicial Commissioner about two conflicting orders in a case by two different Judges.

THE ARMY AND ULSTER.

WAR OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS PUBLISHED.

STORY OF THE MISUNDERSTANDING.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY FOR WAR

HEATED SPEECHES IN COMMONS.

LIBERALS AND LABOURITES INDIGNANT WITH GOVERNMENT.

The text of the correspondence is published relating to the recent events which occasioned the misunderstanding between the War Office and he officers stationed in Ireland.

The Army Estimates gave an occasion for another excited debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent resignations and heated speeches were made.

Mr. Amery moved the reduction of the estimates and emphasised the view that the Government was not entitled to use the army for party purposes.

Colonel Seely deferred his statement till next day and the motion was negatived.

The opinion in the Lobby, where the excitement was greater even than at the acutest stage of the Parliament Act crisis, is that the Government is threatened with a widespread revolt and the Liberals are very angry at the Government's supposed yielding to the officers.

General Gough had an enthusiastic receptionon his return to Curragh. He announced that troops would not be asked to go to Ulster, or, if they were, they would not be asked to carry arms.

LONDON, March 25.

A White Paper issued to-day contains the correspondence in relation to recent events in Ireland. It begins with a memorandum prepared by Colonel Seely of an interview between him and general-officers commanding on December 12th.

THE LAW ENUNCIATED.

He says that he made a statement to them with reference to the duty of soldiers when the possibility of the resignations was brought up. The law clearly laid down that a soldier was entitled to obey an order to shoot only if it was reasonable under the circumstances.

If therefore officers and men believed that they were called upon to take some outrageous action, for instance a massacre at a demonstration of Orangemen who were not causing any danger to their neighbours, they would in fact and in law be justified in contemplating refusing to obey, bad as might be the effects upon the discipline of the Army.

ILLEGAL ORDERS NOT PREMEDITATED.

But there had never been any intention to give an outrageous and illegal order to the troops. What had to be faced was the possibility that troops would be required to support the civil power in protecting life and property when the police had been overpowered.

Attempts had been made to dissuade the troops from obeying lawful orders when supporting the civil power.

Colonel Seely informed the Generals that he would hold each of them responsible for seeing that there was no conduct subversive of discipline. Such conduct would be dealt with fortwith under the King's regulations.

COLONEL SEELY'S ORDERS.

Sir Arthur Paget reported to the War Office at midnight on March 23rd, that a Brigadier and 57 officers of cavalry preferred to accept dismissal if they were ordered north.

Colonel Seely replied immediately, authorising Sir Arthur Paget to suspend any senior officers who resigned or otherwise disputed his authority, ordering General Gough and others to report themselves at the War Office forthwith and directing that they be relieved of their commands. He further stated that officers were being sent to replace them and that the resignations of all the officers should be refused.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING.

General Gough wrote on the 23rd inst., to the Adjutant-General asking on behalf of his officers whether in the event of Home Rule becoming law they could be called upon to enforce it upon Ulster.

A reply was sent them the same day authorising General Gough to inform the officers that the Army Council was satisfied that the incident connected with the resignations was due to a misunderstanding.

The Government, said the reply, must retain the right to use all the forces in Ireland and elsewhere to maintain law and order and to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty, but Government had no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right to crush the political opposition to the policy and principles of Home Rule.

"DUTY AS ORDERED."

On the 20th inst., in reference to a verbal communication from the War Office through Sir Arthur Paget, General Gough asked for a clear definition of the terms "duty as ordered," and "active operations."

He said that if duty consisted of the preservation of the property and the maintenance of order all the officers in the brigade would carry out their duty.

If, however, it involved the initiation of active military operations against Ulster "the following officers respectfully and under protest" preferred to be dismtssed. General Gough then detailed the names of sixty officers of his brigade.

It is noteworthy that, Sir Arthur Paget's instructions to officers are not included in the White Paper.

STORMY INTERVIEW AT WAR OFFICE

PLAIN SOLDIERS AND LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The papers report that the officers' interview at the War Office was most stormy. Sir John French, it is said, criticised their action as meriting the severest punishment. Only Lord Roberts's intervention restored a better feeling.

Finally a voluminous document replete with legal technicalities was presented to them, setting forth the conditions under which they would undertake to serve in Ulster. General Gough said:—"We are plain soldiers and do not understand legal terms." Eventually a document of a less complicated character was drawn up and signed.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF COLONEL SEELY.

PROLONGED CABINET MEETING.

It is reported that Colonel Seely has resigned.

Everywhere reports of resignations of certain ministers are current.

The Cabinet, after sitting an hour, summoned Sir John French. Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely had previously had a conference with Mr. Asquith. The Cabinet meeting lasted a long time and on its conclusion Mr. Asquith summoned Lord Stamfordham.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The Army Estimates gave occasion for a fresh debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent resignations and heated speeches were made.

Mr. Amery (Unionist) moved the reduction of the estimates to emphasise the view that the Government was not entitled to use the Army for party purposes. He declared that General Gough had refused to accept Colonel Seely's verbal assurance that neither he nor his troops would be used to coerce Ulster and had got a written assurance.

Mr. John Ward (Labour party) seconded the motion from a different point of view.

The Liberal speakers maintained that representative government would be endangered if they finally had to submit the bills to a committee of officers.

Colonel Seely deferred his statement until to-morrow.

The motion for reduction was negatived.

A HEATED CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, March 25.

Yesterday's debate in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates beagn uneventfully, the speakers at first confining themselves to the discussion on military aeroplanes, but later, it developed into a heated controversy on the subject of the officers at the Curragh Camp.

LIBERALS DISSATISFIED.

The Liberals were dissatisfied with the Government's promise that a full statement would be made to-day as they expected an immediate explanation of the nature of the assurances given to Brigadier-General Gough and his comrades.

EXCITEMENT IN LOBBY.

GOVERNMENT THREATENED WITH WIDESPREAD REVOLT.

The opinion in the Lobby, where the excitement yesterday evening was greater even than at the acutest stage of the Parliament Act crisis, is that the Government is threatened with a widespread revolt and the Liberals are very angry at the Government's supposed yielding to the officers.

FEELINGS OF THE LIBERALS.

DANGEROUS UNIONIST ARMY DOCTRINE.

The feelings of Liberals were evidenced by the tumultuous cheering which greeted the remark made by Mr. John Ward that the question at issue was whether the people were to make laws absolutely without interference from either the King or the Army.

Mr. Beck (Liberal) said that many Liberals would rather resign and take the issue to the country immediately than sit in the House of Commons and be dictated to by the officers.

Mr. Thomas pointed out that if the new Unionist doctrine with reference to the Army were to stand, it would be the duty of the Railwaymen's Union to use £500,000 of their funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

FULL INFORMATION DEMANDED.

In the House of Lords, the Unionists demanded full information with regard to the instructions given to General Sir Arthur Paget and the conditions on which the officers had returned to their posts.

Lord Morley promised that the papers would be laid on the table and that a full statement would be made to-morrow.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT CURRAGH.

General Gough and Colonel MacEwen had an enthusiastic reception when they returned to Curragh. The troops escorted them to their quarters, where three cheers were given for the General.

GENERAL GOUGH'S ASSURANCE TO HIS MEN.

General Gough replying thanked the men for their welcome and announced that the troops would not be asked to go to Ulster or, if they were, they would not be asked to carry arms.

MR. ASQUITH'S CALLERS.

Mr. Asquith's callers to-day included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey and other members of the Cabinet.

RUMOUR AS TO WHY RESIGNATIONS WERE WITHDRAWN.

A telegram from Curragh says that General Gough and other officers have received definite assurances that the Army will not be used against Ulster and that it was in consequence of these assurances that the resignations were withdrawn.

A VISIT TO SIR E. CARSON.

Major-General Sir Cecil Macready, whom the War Office sent to Belfast to confer with General Count Gleichen commanding there, called on Sir Edward Carson at Craigavon to-day in uniform, intimating that he wished to pay his respects to the Unionist leader. General Richardson, commanding the men of Ulster, was present.

AN IMPERIALIST VIEW.

The "Westminster Gazette" condemns asking the officers what they would do in conceivable circumstances, saying that such action would put both the officers and the Government in a false position. Such question could not be asked unless the officers were entitled to answer as free agents. The only course for the Government was to issue the orders and, if these were disobeyed, to take instant disciplinary measures. The journal appeals for conciliation on broad lines in order to settle the whole matter by constitutional reconstruction.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ARMY DOCTRINE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

The "Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—In yesterday's debate Mr. Bonar Law arguing from what was done when officers objected to fight the American colonists, said: "The least we in the twentieth century had a right to ask was that when we were threatened with civil commotion, officers conscientiously objecting to that service, should be permitted to resign retaining their pensions."

The Labour members: "And privates."

Mr. Bonar Law: "And privates."

DISTURBANCE IN BELFAST.

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE INJURED.

A faction disturbance occurred in Belfast last night. Stones were thrown and revolvers fired. The police promptly quelled the outbreak but a number of people, mostly women, were injured. Four arrests were made.

UNION DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

Lord Milner and Mr. Walter Long will be among the speakers at a demonstration to be held in Hyde Park on April 4th to protest against the coercion of Ulster.

TERRITORIAL RESIGNATIONS PROBABLE.

Viscount Esher, President of the Territorial Force Association of the County of London, says in a letter to "The Times":—If there is a movement of troops from Aldershot to Ireland we shall be faced with the resignation of fifty per cent. of the officers and men of the London Territorials.

THREAT OF A TRADE UNION ARMY.

A TURNING POINT IN SOCIAL HISTORY.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

"If you want to force my class to fight you to-morrow, we Trade Unionists will now consider establishing a military organisation." The above passage, addressed to the Opposition, occured in Mr. John Ward's speech in the House of the Commons yesterday and is to-day given prominence to by the Liberal papers, which describe the speeches of Mr. Ward and Mr. Thomas as a turning point in social history. They also declare the cheering of Mr. Ward's reference to the King to have been unprecedented in the House. There were shouts of "Buckingham Palace" when Mr. Beck referred to the officers calling at the War Office.

LABOUR ATTACK ON HIS MAJESTY.

The "Daily News" demands to know what part has been played by the King during the last few days, and also what Lord Roberts and the Archbishop of Canterbury have been doing.

The labour organ, the "Daily Citizen," openly accused the King of interfering for months past and says the Court has been a Conservative Committee presided over by Lady Londonderry.

MESSRS. SEELY AND CHURCHILL'S COUP.

The Conservative papers are full of the "plot" on the part of Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely to coece Ulster. They allege that they ordered secret and rapid movement of troops in combination with the warships with a view to surprising and disarming the volunteers and to profiting by outbreaks which would follow to arrest the leaders and crush the volunteers. They assert that the coup was modelled on General Botha's stroke in South Africa.

PROPOSED TRADE-UNION DEFENCE LEAGUE.

Addressing a meeting of colliers in Cumberland yesterday, the miners' agent said the time was ripe for the formation of a Trade-Union Defence League, ready to take up arms and fight to resist oppression from any source.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PORT SAID, Mar. 25.

The P. and O. s.s. Mantua to-day shipped £40,000 gold for India.

There will be an informal conference in Lucknow on the 4th proximo under the presidency of Sir James Meston when leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen will meet to talk over matters bearing upon Hindu and Mahomedan relations. Mr. S. Sinha has also been invited to attend.

JAPANESE CABINET.

RESIGNATION OWING TO BUDGET DEADLOCK.

PREMIER TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE TILL NEW MINISTRY IS FORMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TOKIO, Mar. 24.

Count Yamamoto, the Premier, will continue in office in spite of the resignation of his Cabinet, pending the formation of a new ministry, which is not expected for some time. The resignation was due to the budget deadlock and was not connected with the naval scandals.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

EARLY REPLY REQUIRED REGARDING GUARANTEES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Government has sent a circular to the Powers drawing attention to the spread of the insurrection in Epirus and the painful position of the Greek troops there.

Although Government is convinced, says the circular, that the Albanian Government's proposals to M. Zographos, the recently elected president of the autonomous Government of Epirus, correspond with the view of the Powers the Greek Government considers it its duty to draw attention to the danger of delaying the Powers' reply to Greece/concerning the guarantees.

KING EMMANUEL AT VENICE.

RECEIVES A GREAT OVATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VENICE, Mar. 25.

King Victor Emmanuel accompanied by Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived here this morning to meet the German Emperor.

His Majesty was received by the civil and military authorities. The immense crowd which lined the route to the palace and the sailors on the Italian and German warships in harbour cheered His Majesty.

When the royal cortege drove up to the palace entrance the vast concourse of people which had collected in the square of San Marco gave the King a great ovation. His Majesty afterwards appeared on the balcony of the palace.

RENEWED FIGHTING AT KAZERUN

GENDARMES ATTACKING REBELS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TEHERAN, Mar. 25.

Fighting has been resumed near Kazerun. Gendarmes assisted by Kashgai tribesmen are attacking the rebels who are under the command of Nasridivan.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

VISIT TO COLONIES ABANDONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

The Crown Princes's proposed visit to the Colonies has been abandoned.

VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

RETURN TO SIMLA ON MAY 4.

(Associated Press.)

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" is issued:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi by special train on the night of Wednesday, March 25th, and visit Gwalior, the Rewa State, Dehra Dun and Sabathu, arriving in Simla on the afternoon of Monday the 4th May.

His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Gwalior, Rewah, Dehra Dun, Sabathu and arrival at Simla will be private.

A Viceregal salute will be fired on the occasions of his Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at and departure from Gwalior and arrival at Simla.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be Sir James Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Surgeon, (Gwalior and Rewah). Captain J. Mackenzie, Comptroller, Viceroy's household, (Gwalior). Captain W. W. Muir, (Gwalior), Captain A. A. Tod, (Gwalior and Rewa), Captain R. Stephens, (Gwalior), Captain R. L. Benson, (Gwalior and Rewah).

SIR PARDEY LUKIS.

SERVICE EXTENDED BY TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., has been offered and has accepted an extension for two years of his tenure as Director-General, India Medical Service, which would otherwise expire on December 31st, 1914.

BAGDAD RAILWAY RIOT.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

TEN EUROPEAN ENGINEERS WOUNDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 24.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

According to advices received at the offices of the Anatolian Railway Company, the rioting at Jerablus was more serious than was at first supposed. Eight German engineers, one Austrian and one British were among the wounded.

LATER.

A telegram received from the British Consul at Aleppo on the subject of rioting at Jerablus makes no mention of any British subject having been wounded but states that two British subjects who were excavating on behalf of the British Museum had difficulty in restraining their own Kurds from joining in the fray. The Circassian guard belonging to the Germans fired on the British subject, who, however, was not hurt.

THE KING AT CHESTER.

FELICITOUS SPEECH AT TOWN HALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The King and Queen received an enthusiastic ovation at Chester to-day. The King opened the new wing of the infirmary. In his speech at the Town Hall His Majesty expressed his joy at this fresh opportunity of coming into close contact with industrial workers.

LINCOLN HANDICAP.

WON BY AN OUTSIDER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Result of the Lincolnshire Handicap was as follows:—Outram first, betting 25 to 1; Cuthbert second, 8 to 1: Short Grass third, 40 to 1. Twenty-two ran. Won by head. Lall did not run. Surge was ridden by P. Jones. Provoyant led for half mile when Mediator came to the front, Outram took the lead at the distance. Prevoyant was fourth. Time 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Maiden Erlegh	Walter Griggs.
Spanish Prince	W. Saxby.
Cigar	Clark.
Eton Boy	Randall.
Jarnac Second	Trigg.
Bonbon Rose	Bullock.
Berrilldon	Jelliss.
Romeo	E. Wheatley.
Tuxedo	Donoghue.
Bluestone	W. Huxley.
Aghdoe	Whalley.
Mediator	Prout.
Brancepeth	E. Huxley.
Cuthbert	Buckley.
Ultimus	Herbert.
Short Grass	McKenna.
Prevoyant	Gardner.
Pintadeau	Alkden.
Knuck-na-Corriga	Ledson.
Lall	P. Jones.
Surge	Jockey not named.
Puro	Markham.

Additional probable starter for Lincolnshire is Outram, jockey R. Stokes.

LATEST BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE.

7 to 1 against Brancepeth, 100 to 12 Tuxedo, 10 to 1 Cigar, 100 to 9 Aghdoe, 100 to 7 Bonbon Rose, 18 to 1 Knuck-na-Corriga, 20 to 1 Prevoyant.

LATEST BETTING ON NATIONAL.

10 to 1 Covert Coat, and Lutteur Third, 100 to 8 Jacobus, 18 to 1 Rory O'Moore, 22 to 1 Couvre Feu Second.

LATEST BETTING ON DERBY.

9 to 2 against The Tetrarch.

EXPLOITATION OF PETROLEUM IN TURKEY.

BRITISH AND GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 24.

The British and German Ambassadors have informed the Porte of an agreement reached with regard to the exploitation for petroleum in the vilayet of Mosul and the negotiations will now proceed with the Porte.

The wandering race, the Kabulis, have recently invaded Cochin, and are said to have become such a nuisance to the mercantile public, that the people have protested to the Darbar, demanding that the influx of Kabulis shall be restricted by legislative enactment.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE URGED.

NO ANTAGONISM TO GOVERNMENT:

VICEROY'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION AND SOLIDARITY.

An influential Mahomedan deputation waited on the Viceroy yesterday at Delhi and presented an address wherein they denied the unmerited aspersions of disloyalty that had been cast on the community. The Viceroy replied that he saw no antagonism to Government in the excitement caused among Indian Moslems by the Balkan War.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

Lord Hardinge this afternoon received an address from a large and important Mahomedan deputation which waited on his Excellency at Viceregal Lodge. The address was read by the Raja of Mahmudabad as follows:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—We the representatives of the Muslim community reflecting various shades of Muslim opinion in India humbly beg to approach Your Excellency on behalf of our co-religionists and ourselves, with a view to lay before Your Excellency certain matters of the highest moment relating to our community. For this opportunity so graciously afforded to us by Your Excellency we cannot but be deeply grateful. The privilege which enables the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor to wait in deputation upon his representative on occasions of importance is highly prized and is, we venture to think, of inestimable value in the special circumstance of the Government of India. As Your Excellency is aware, the political activity of our community in recent years took its initial impulse from the great deputation that waited in 1906 at Simla upon Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Minto whose recent sad death we, along with the rest of the people of India, so deeply mourn. The extended opportunities for participating in public affairs which the liberal policy of the Government was then creating for the people of this country had brought home to the Mussalmans the imperative necessity of organising themselves for effective and fruitful co-operation with Government and with other communities.

AWAKENED CONSCIOUSNESS.

Responding to the call of such a generous policy on the part of Government, the Mussalmans succeeded in a great measure in dragging together and organising their social and political forces in an incredibly short space of time, and as a prominent instance, we may quote the establishment of the All-India Muslim League which has ever since continued to be the true representative organisation of Indian Mussalmans. The latent vitality of our community began to manifest itself soon after, and marked the new era of an awakened consciousness along with an earnest desire to take their full share in the responsibilities of civic life. The Mussalmans of India realised even more vividly than ever that their future progress depended chiefly upon the energy and vigour with which they undertook the task of carrying out the the educational policy formulated by their greatest leader Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, more than three decades ago.

THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Your Excellency, we may, with pardonable pride, here refer to the unprecedented promptitude with which the community met and overcame the financial difficulties that stood in the way of the grant of a charter for the establishment of a University of our own in this connection. It will not be perhaps out of place to mention that the extremely arduous and constructive work of elaborating a constitution for the Muslim University was taken up by the community with earnestness and zeal and the result leads us to hope that, when required, willing and competent workers will always be readily forthcoming. That long-cherished desire however for the establishment of the Muslim University still remains unfulfilled.

INDIAN MUSLAMS AND WAR.

WAR.

Before we could secure the result of our labours in this connection, events of unparalled magnitude and absorbing interest to Mussalmans followed one another in a rapid and bewildering succession. Your Excellency, it could not have been expected that they would fail to make a deep and painful impression upon the Mussalmans of this country. It must be apparent to all observes that the combination of such unfortunate events as then occurred was absolutely unprecedented and the Mussalmans of India were face to face with a wholly abnormal situation. Your Excellency whose great sympathy was with us throughout our protracted sufferings, is well aware of the intensity and poignance of our feelings in that dark hour, but no one can point to a single incident suggesting however remotely that the Mussalmans of India had lost their sanity of judgment and self-restraint during a period of unusual gravity, or that they had departed even by a hair's breadth from the tradition of staunch and unwavering loyalty to the British throne and to His Majesty's Government established by law in India.

UNMERITED ASPERSIONS.

Despits these undeniable facts, we have noticed with deep pain and resentment a series of deplorable attempts that have recently been made in certain quarters to vilify our community, misrepresent our attitude towards the Government and cast unmerited aspersions on the character and motives of whole classes of His Majesty's Muslim subject with a view to discredit them in the eyes of the Government and their British fellow subjects. It has been openly declared that the leaders of the Muslim community inflame religious passions, promote racial antagonism and lose no opportunity of abusing British rule and vilifying the Christian religion and that a new party already begins to dream of expelling the British from India. It has also been stated that a sinister feature of this new Muslim Government is that the Aligarh graduates are in the van and are openly preaching hostility to British rule and that attempts are being made to tamper with the loyalty of the Muslim troops. Your Excellency, after having stood the repeated test of actual experience in times of great public excitement, we never expected such cruel attacks at a time when we were under the shadow of a great calamity and needed all the sympathy and goodwill to which we were entitled. Your Excellency will, we trust, pardon us for any warmth of language into which we may be betrayed in repudiating such wicked libels on the fair name of seveney millions of His Majesty's loyal Muslim subjects in India. We, on behalf of our community and ourselves unhesitatingly characterise these allegations as gross and baseless calumnies opposed in the highest degree to the best interests of the Empire. In ordinary circumstances irresponsible attacks on communities, as on individuals, may be treated with the silence of contempt, but those who have taken on themselves the task of maligning our community are both persistent and resourceful, and their sinister efforts have been assisted by the wide publicity given to their allegations in England as well as in this country. We, therefore, apprehended that unless some opportunity, such as this, was afforded to us it was not possible for a community circumstanced as ours, to give such allegations an effectual authoritative and adequate contradiction.

NO REQUESTS OR GRIEVANCES.

Your Excellency, our desire is not to prefer requests or to give expression to grievances of a character such as in ordinary practice form the subject matter of deputations. There is nothing that we prize more highly than the recognition of our loyalty and it is with reference to this that we have craved Your Excellencys leave to approach you. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to declare with all the emphasis that we can command that Indian Mussalmans cherish this tradition no less dearly to-day than at any time previously in their history. Your Excellency will we trust accept our assurance that we desire nothing better than that there should prevail absolute confidence between the people and the Government and the friendliest feelings between the various communities of India. But it has pained us greatly that sinister motives should be ascribed in some quarters to the efforts that are being made to make the relations between the two great sister communities of India more harmonious and friendly. Your Excellency has endeared yourself to the whole of India by your large hearted sympathy with the people of this country and your generous appreciation of their aspiration and the high statesmanship which has characterised your rule. Grateful, as we are for the benefits that have resulted from your liberal and progressive administration in which we have participated with the rest of India we have special reason to offer our respectful gratitude to Your Excellency for the unfailing consideration that you have shown for the feelings and sentiments of our community and for the policy of Your Excellency's Government with regard to their educational requirements of which we hope to see an early fruition. It is therefore a matter of special pleasure to us to approach Your Excellency with this our humbles address conveying to Your Excellency our heartfelt assurances of the continued and unimpeachable loyalty of the community we represent and we trust Your Excellency will be pleased to communicate these assurances to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

SEES NO ANTAGONISM TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Viceroy in reply to the address said:—

Gentlemen,—It is a source of much pleasure to me to have this opportunity of receiving a deputation of the Mahomedan community of such a representative character as that which I have the pleasure of seeing here before me to-day. You have referred in the address, which I am very happy to receive from you, to the reinvigorated vitality of your own community during the past few years, and it is a fact to which I am able to bear testimony and at the same time welcome. There is no doubt that during the past 40 years a great change has swept over Islam in India, but zeal for the Moslem faith and for the uplifting of the community and the loyalty of the Moslems to the Government of this country, where they live and find freedom of worship, have gone hand in hand and have created a high ideal from which the community has never wavered. This indeed was the policy advocated by the late Sir Syed Ahmed, the distinguished reformer and leader of the Indian Mahomedan community, and I can only state my firm conviction that in pursuing that policy the true salvation of the Mahomedans of India is to be found. It is a policy worthy of a community of political and social importance such as yours.

NO ANTAGONISM TO GOVERNMENT.

There is no doubt that Mahomedan sentiment has been greatly stirred by recent events outside and that for a time a restless spirit prevailed which might have been interpreted by those who regarded merely the troubled surface of the water as a dangerous portent, but which those who could see below the surface were well aware betrayed no antagonism between the Government and your community. It is true that feelings have been sore and that here and there this has found expression in bitter or heated words which it would have been better to have left unsaid. And it is true, unfortunately, that writers in the English and foreign press have been misled by such expressions and owing to a merely superficial comprehension of the Manomedan train of thought, have misrepresented the attitude of your community and attributed to them actions and thoughts which those who know you well can only regard as a deep misunderstanding. I can well sympatnise with your feelings of resentment at the aspersions that have been cast upon you and your people as a whole, but I can only assure you that I and my Government have never doubted the unswering loyalty which we know quite well to be one of the noblest and most sacred traditions of your community.

CONTROL OF HOLY PLACES IN ARABIA.

I need hardly repeat to you here what I said in the Legislative Council at Simla on the 17th September last as to the realisation by the British Government of the absolute necessity for the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards the holy places in Arabia; but I would point out that, this is an important and powerful link between our community and the Government of our King-Emperor, for it is only in view of the religious interest of the Mahomedans of India and the value that the Government attach to religious freedom and Mahomedan control of the holy places that such a responsibility could rest upon Great Britain.

PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT.

Now that peace has been happily restored in Europe and Asia, I look forward with hope and confidence to a period of peaceful development of the Mahomedan community by means of self-improvement and education, and to a policy of solidarity and co-operation with the Government of all loyal moderate and sober opinion, for the welfare and progress of this Empire which we all of us have so much at heart.

In conclusion, I thank you very warmly for the friendly tone of your personal reference to myself and the policy that I have tried to follow. I cordially welcome the assurances that you have made me of the continued and unimpeachable loyalty of the community which you represent, which I will not fail to transmit to the King-Emperor, although for me such assurances were not needed and I devoutely hope that the pure and unalloyed faith of your people in the unity of God and of loyalty to their rulers may burn like a flame and even grow brighter to lighten your path for many ages to come."

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

MEETING OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held on Tuesday at Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, joint Honorary Secretary, read the Report which was as follows:—

The Committee offer a hearty welcome to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who has assumed the office of President, and are pleased to report that the year ending 30th November, 1913, has been again one of steadly progress and prosperity for the Bombay Branch in its special work and objects, one of which is "The training and supply of female nurses and midwives for women and children in the City of Bombay and in the Mofussil." The Nursing Association has secured the services of Miss Thacker as Lady Superintendent of the Cama Allbless Hospitals. Twenty-five probationers are now undergoing the course of training at the school. In the month of July last, trouble arose owing to some nurses having objected to perform certain necessary duties for the patients with the result that one of them had to be dismissed, three suspended, and two left the Hospital of their own accord. Miss Leonard (Karachi) and Miss Naoroji (Shikarpur) have been appointed to the new Women's Medical Services. During the year five meetings were held. Financial aid was given to the following places:—Ahmednagar, Kanara, Sadra, Viramgam and Sholapur. The Committee offer their sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who have become life members and annual subscribers in response to the widely distributed circulars setting forth the objects of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and to advertisements in all the leading newspapers. They further hope that others who have not yet joined will try to help the cause by becoming members of the Association. The annual subscription is only Rs. 25, and a donation of 250 secures a life membership. The Bombay Branch is much indebted to the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., for their annual grant of Rs. 7,000 which has enabled the Training School to be run at full strength for the last three years, and they hope that they will see their way to continue it, having regard to the great need of providing more nursing power for the relief of preventible suffering, and to promote the noble cause of nursing which is one of the greatest factors in increasing the efficiency of hospital treatment. The Committee wish to express their sense of the loss they have sustained in the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's departure to Indore and their appreciation of his valuable advice and assistance in promoting the cause of this noble institution. The Accountant-General, Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, F S.S., I.C.S., with his usual kindness, has allowed the accounts to be audited in his office.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill moved and Sir Balchaandra Krishna seconded the adoption of the Report, which was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Hill was then appointed Vice-President.

A vote of thanks was next accorded to Her Excellency, who in reply hoped to be able to address them at some length next years when she had studied the Report more carefully.

SIR C. JEHANGIR GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZE DAY.

PIONEERS OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Prize Distribution of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Khedwady Girls School was held on Wednesday evening in the Framjee Cowasji Hall, when a very large gathering of ladies were present. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided, and Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir were among those present.

After several songs and recitations, both in English and Gujerathi, and drills by the scholars, Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney, read the report for the triennium ending 1910, from which the following is taken:—

This Institution completed 50 years of its existance in 1909, and in honour of its Jubilee, a Prize Distribution was held on the 20th February 1910, when our late Governor Lord Sydenham did us the honour of presiding.

A Building was purchased in Khetwadi 12th Lane where although the school is housed in well ventilated quarters, it is most desirable to improve the present accomodation. In the year 1911-12, admission to at least a hundred children was refused, owing to want of space. In view of the urgent need for a commodious building, we had to appeal to the proverbial generosity, of the Parsees and the residents of Khetwadi in particular.

Plans for a new building are now ready, for which we are indebted to the Architects Messrs. Merwanji Bana and Dadachanji. The estimate comes to the large amount of Rs. 50,000. But the appeal for funds has not been in vain.

We have great pleasure in announcing a liberal donation of Rs. 10,000 from that generous-hearted citizen of Bombay, Sir Shapurji Bharucha. The Institution owes Sir Shapurji, a deep dept of gratitude for this timely help, which we trust, will now ensure the success of our New Building Scheme.

We are also approaching Government for a building grant and we have every hope that we shall be as generously treated in the future, as we have been in the past.

The last 50 years has seen a rapid advancement in the female education of the Parsee community, and this Institution may justly claim to have played a modest part in achieving this result.

The school is situated in a locality in which there is ample scope for a Institution of this kind, and for some years past, has hardly been able to cope with the growing demand for admission, and this is specially the case of last years. One can easily form an estimate of the good this school has done to the cause of female education among the poor and the middle class Parsee population of Khetwadi and its neighbourhood, from the fact that from the year 1886 to 1913, this Institution has been the means of giving education to some 3,104, children at a cost of about Rs. 76,126.

Our school is meant for the poor classes, and we believe, our fees are lower than any other school in Bombay, while we take 10 to 20 per cent of children free.

In 1903, the staff consisted of the Lady Superintendent and five assistant teachers, at a monthly salary of Rs. 144 but there were no special classes. To-day, the Lady Superintendent has 14 teachers, to assist her, out of which, 5 are short timed teachers for drawing, drill, singing, cutting-out and religious education, and the monthly disbursements have gone up to about Rs. 450.

Our best thanks are due to the Lady Superintendent Miss Jaiji Mehta, for the zeal and industry with which she has worked. The improvement in the school is considerably due to her efforts. Our thanks are also due to other teachers, for the loyal and hearty support they gave to the Lady Superintendent.

The Cama Fund have also sent us every year books for distribution amongst very poor children, which we have also to acknowledge.

The grant from Government for the Secondary School, which was Rs. 550, we are pleased to say, has been raised to Rs. 672. For this help we are deeply grateful to Government, without which it would have been difficult for the school to exist.

The Municipal Grant has been Rs. 492 since 1910.

We have also to thank Mr. N. V. Mundalik for the money prizes to poor children, of Rs. 100 yearly, from the Rehetzek Memorial Fund.

Dr. K. N. Karanjia, F.R.C.S., without remuneration, inspected the eyes of the children to whom our thanks are due.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The prize were then distributed by Sir Richard Lamb, after which he addressed the gathering. In the course of his remarks he said that he regretted that his wife was not there to see the interesting gathering and to give away the prizes, but she was away in England and he had to undertake the task. He spoke with a great deal of humility as the gathering was in proportion of 99 to 1 of women, and it required a great deal of courage to address such a gathering of ladies.

He did not think the present was the occasion to discuss the large subject of female education; and it seemed particularly unnecessary to talk about it now in a general way, because the matter was one in which the Parsic community in particular had made marked progress, and it did not seem necessary to him to discuss particular methods. He understood the Parsi community were the first to undertake the teaching of their girls in this Presidency, and if they had been living at the time when the School was founded, it would have been easy for him to speak on the subject as a good deal was being said. He found that he could pick his phrases and speak much better when a fight was put up. But when it was a matter of congratulation all round, he did not find it quite so easy. The battle had been won, and the progress of the school since its foundation was incredible.

WORK OF A PRINCIPAL.

Congratulating the Superintendent of the School on her work, he said that where the principal of the school did not have her heart and soul in the work, progress was not made, but where the principal did have her or his heart in the work, the progress was in every direction. Not only was the mental side well cared for, but the physical was also given the attention it rightly deserved, and moral and religious education received the attention it required. In all these respects the school was well run.

The generous gift of Sir Shapurji Bharucha was referred to in the Report, and curiously enough two days ago he was present at a meeting where also, he had to congratulate Sir Shapurji Bharucha, for he was speaking in a hall which was the gift of Sir Shapurji. He understood that the School owed a great part of its welfare to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir. He thought the School must recognise what a deep debt of gratitude it owed to its founders. He congratulated them on the success of their beneficence.

As usual on such occasions he found that something was expected of him, not personally, but as Finance Member of the Bombay Government. He was getting very used to that sort of thing, as when he went to any gathering with His Excellency the Governor there would be some such request. He was beginning to understand the feelings of a lamb about to be shorn. He did not think there would be any difficulty in the particular request that day. A school to be well conducted must have adequate quarters, well ventilated, etc., and where those concerned showed this interest, in providing adequate funds, Government would not be behind. Of course, he could make no declaration as to the amount Government would give, but he assured them that it would not be less than was customary.

In conclusion he said that he had just one more thing to say and that when he saw and heard so many good-looking, girls, well-dressed, well turned out going though the little show they gave with admirable skill, and combining with it that saving sense of humour, that was so necessary to all of them, he had but one regret and that was that he had no daughter of his own.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Richard Lamb said that a very pleasant duty devolved on him to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Richard Lamb for having taken the trouble of coming that evening to preside immediately after the busy week he had with the Legislative Council and the Viceregal visit.

They had just heard of the liberal donation of Sir Shapurjee Bharucha to the funds of the school. Sir Shapurjee had been a friend of his for three generations. He knew his father the late Sir Cawasjee Jehangir intimately, and he sincerely hoped he would live to be a personal friend of his grandson's making the fourth generation.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, and the gathering dispersed with three cheers heartily given to Sir Richard Lamb.

POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At to-day's hearing of the police murder case before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury five witnesses deposed to the shooting of the boy Ananta Teli by the accused who was running with a pistol in hand.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Frederick Percy Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr Sinha said that on the evening of the 10th January, on receipt of information, he went to the Kumartoli Thana and saw a revolver and two cartridges found on the accused on the table. He examined the revolver and found all the five chambers had cases in them in the following order:—Exploded, loaded, exploded, misfire and loaded. It was a revolver of 450 bore. He recorded the statements of witnesses. Then he went out to make enquires as regards the accused's *chudder* and second revolver.

In cross-examination, he admitted that it was a mistake when he said at the last trial that the police did not tell him as to how the revolver came into their possession. At the last trial, he had forgotten to mention that two revolvers were used. Another mistake he made at the last trial was when he said "I now dissociate the accused with any attack on the deceased." He denied having said at the last trial that he followed the whole route taken by the accused to look for a second revolver. He said he did not change his story on those points because, the defence counsel made strong points of them in his address to the first jury.

The Court then rose for the day.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

In response to the appeal issued by Biraj Kanto Roy, elder brother of Nirmal Kanto Roy, the accused in the police murder case, for funds to conduct the latter's defence, "An Irish Freethinker" has paid Rs. 10 to the fund.

Mrs. K. Pearson, lady manager of the Oriental Polytechnic Entertainers, thus writes to Biraj Kanto Roy:—"In response to your appeal asking public help to conduct your brother's case, we shall be glad to help you by giving a charity performance on your behalf provided you can arrange any theatre hall, and the proceeds received will be yours. Please inform after arranging and an early reply is kindly solicited."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

Miss Katherine Margeri Shaw has been appointed Nursing Sister in Q. A. M. N. S. for India, with effect from 22nd December last. The term of service commenced from 11th February 1914.

Captain H. J. Crossbey R.A.M.C. is appointed specialist in advanced operative surgery with effect from 1st January 1914.

SIMLA, Mar. 25.

Major S. O. Hall, R.A.M.C. is appointed specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children, Burma Division, with effect from 17th January, 1914.

BOMBAY BANKING CO'S AFFAIRS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Mar. 25.

At a meeting of the depositors and creditors of the Bombay Banking Company in Poona held last night under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Messrs. Gupte, Pimpalkhare and Dabhak, Dr. Pursonsingh and Prof: Patwardhan were elected to attend on behalf of Poona depositors and creditors the meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Bombay Banking Company to be held on the 3rd April in Bombay under the presidency of the Official Liquidator, who was also requested to furnish the necessary information to these gentlemen.

KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated in India on Monday, June 22nd.

THE LORDS' MARCONI COMMITTEE.

LORD MURRAY'S EVIDENCE.

RECEIVED NO INFORMATION FROM COLLEAGUES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Lord Murray of Elibank gave evidence to-day before the House of Lords' Committee of Enquiry. He said he had had the sole control of the investment of party funds. He took advice of Mr. Fenner, the stockbroker, whom he entirely trusted. Lord Murray declared that when he made the investment in the Home Rails he had no inside information which was not open to the public.

SPECULATION ON HOME RAILS AND THE COAL-STRIKE.

It never crossed his mind that while coal strike was on there was any impropriety in investing in Home Rails. He had received no information from his colleagues regarding what the Government were doing in connection with the strike.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS' ASSURANCE.

Turning to the investment in American Marconis Lord Murray emphasised that Sir Rufus Isaacs had made it clear that there was an absolute distinction between the English and American companies, that it was a good investment and that it did not affect their position as Ministers.

DETAILS OF PURCHASES.

Lord Murray then gave the details of the subsequent purchases of American Marconis on behalf of the party. He pointed out that he did nothing to secure any preference in the allotment. There was absolutely no truth in the statement that he endeavoured to prevent the contract coming on for discussion. He admitted that he did not volunteer evidence before the House of Commons' Committee, but said it was because he hoped it might not be necessary to make public the transactions for party funds.

NO GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

He concluded by saying that throughout the whole transactions he was never conscious of doing anything an honourable man could not do, or ought not to have done.

A GERMAN FERRY BOAT SINKS.

16 LABOURERS DROWNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Mar. 24.

In a collision between a tug and the ferry-boat, Koepenick, carrying 22 working men and women, the latter sank and only six persons were saved.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO CHESHIRE.

TO OPEN MUSEUM AND TOWN-HALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

This Majesties have gone to Cheshire to visit the industrial centres and to open the Museum and the Town-Hall.

BELGIAN LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Baring's Bank has issued £3,000,000 of the £6,000,000 3 per cent. Belgian loan.

MORE ANONYMOUS LETTEES TO A JUDGE.

GROSS CONTEMPT OF COURT."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri on taking his seat said that he had received two more annonymous letters regarding the case of Jetmabi Debi from the same individual. He did not know what could be done.

Mr. Bagram: Your Lordship might refer the matter to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: I will see what can be done. In one of these letters the writer says that the Court expressed indignation at being written to, but that the writer could not approach the Court in any other form."

Mr. Bagram: It is contempt of court.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: It is a gross contempt of court. The difficulty is to trace the individual

Mr. Bagram: The practice seems to be general. I understand that at the Sessions also the jury have received anonymous threatening letters.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

INCREASED RATE FOR RAT-CATCHING.

FACTORY NOISE NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was held at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. F. M. Chenoy, Chairman, presiding. There were thirty-six items on the Agenda, which were disposed of in an hour, there being very little discussion:—

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

A letter from the Commissioner recommending that the distinction between dead and live rats be abolished was considered It was explained that the rates of reward at present in force were six pies for every live and three pies for every dead rat, but a change was found necessary in the payment for rats killed in battues, i.e., organised campaigns in which rats were killed by sticks and other available means. Rats thus killed are called "campaign rats," as distinct from dead and live rat. But the recommendation was made in view of the difficulty of distinguishing between them, as rats which were live at the ward office died in transmission to the Parel Laboratory. He asked the Standing Committee's sanction to the fixing of a uniform rate of six pies for all rats whether dead or alive. This would involve an adlitional yearly expenditure of Rs. 3,000, and it was proposed to make up for this by dispensing immediately as far as possible with the services of ten rat inspectors and reducing the number of "bigaries" as occasion permitted.

Sanction was granted.

A pension of rupees ten per month was sanctioned to the widow of Mr. Rahiman Moses, late Engineer in the Fire Brigade, with effect from 7th January, 1914, and an increase of Rs. 50 per month to Mr. T. B. Vakil, Head Surveyor Water Works Department, in consideration of his duties in connection with the Tansa Duplication Works, which was practically that of an Assistant Engineer, and involved extra travelling, was sanctioned subject to the Corporation's orders.

LOVE GROVE SEWERS.

A letter from the Commissioner requesting the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the execution of a coal shed at a cost Rs. 44,098, for paving the site of the shed and Light Railway and tip wagons to cost Rs. 25,857, for kerbing costing Rs. 441, and for the purchase of two automatic scales costing Rs. 1,560, at Love Grove in connection with the installation of the machining for relieving the surcharging of Sewers.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that a request for sanction of a coal-shed came before the Standing Committee once before, and a majority of members had regarded it as unnecessary, and the Corporation, when the matter came before them upheld that opinion. He thought it was a waste of money.

The Commissioner said that Mr. Mackison was of opinion thatit was absolutely necessary, although he knew that Corporation had rejected it on a former occasion.

The request was forwarded to the Corporation recommending the sanction of the works, except of the coal shed

CRAWFORD MARKET.

A letter from the Commissioner was considered stating that the Arther Crawford Market was in a very unsatisfactory conditions. He was of opinion that the best way to put it in proper order was to pave it with tar concrete and that this should be done before the monsoon, and asked for a grant of Rs. 6,930 for the purpose, as no provision had been made, from the Surplus Cash Balance.

Dr. Sukkhia thought it would be advisable to put the compounds of other markets in order.

The request was forwarded to the Corporation recommending the sanction of the grant.

THE FACTORY NUISANCE.

Regarding the letter to the Corporation referred to the Standing Committee from the Most Rev. Archbishop Herman Jurgens, S.J., complaining of the noise from Messrs. H. J. Dixon Co's Iron Foundry in the compound known as Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon, within which work was carried out every day and sometimes during the night, and which was forwarded to the Commissioner for his remarks, it was decided that the matter should be forwarded to the Corporation, recommending a reply in the terms of the Commissioner's remarks, which were as follows:—

I have the honour to state that at one time the locality in which the Factory is situated was essentially a residential quarter with buildings occupied by the affluent classes. But lately owing to the diversion of the traffic of the smaller shipping to this side of the Island, small factories have grown apace in and around it. Along Mazagon Road five factories including that under consideration are at present working. One is a large flour mill to the west of Hancock Bridge, another is an oil mill and spice grinding factory to the east of Messrs. Dixon & Co.'s workshop. A little further north there is an ice factory and a sugar refinery in Mingelwady. Besides these there are a couple of small factories occupying land on the south decline of Belvedere Hill which was formerly utilized for stabling bullocks. With the increase of harbour traffic and the diversion of smaller shipping towards Mazagon, the Industries in connection with that shipping must find accommodation in this part of the Town. At present there are still a few good residential houses on both sides of Mazagon Road, but I am informed that subscriptions are being invited by one of the petitioners to enable the Foundling Home to be moved to another site, and proposals to that effect were, I understand, put fowrard before the establishment of this foundry. The fact shows that it is realised that in future the locality must be made available for industrial development. Mr. Cadell after enquiries allowed the foundry to be erected. The terms on which permission was given were the following amongst others:—

"The sides and front end of the workshop must be covered in to eaves level with wooden weather boarding.

"The factory must not be worked after 9 p.m. (Standard Time) except with special permission."

It is true that the orders as to as weather boarding have not been carried out a rapidly as they should have been but a start has been made and the Firm being newly established is probably not in a position to proceed more rapidly. Several surprise visits have been made to the factory by Mr. Cadell, Mr. Crerar and myself—one at least of my visits being after dark. No hammering has ever been allowed after 9 o'clock, and though it is possible that these orders have been broken by the staff, I am satisfied that it was not with the knowledge of the Manager. Permission to work lathes after 9 p.m. is occasionally granted on the Municipal Commissioner being satisfied that there are really urgent reasons for it, but such permission has not been given or asked for since November last. The trade interests involved are considerable and delay in the completion of repair work often means a loss of thousands of rupees to the commerce of the City. This is especially the case when the repairs are to the machinery or gear of ships in the dry dock. After considering this case carefully I am not of opinion that any enhancement in the severity of the conditions already imposed is called for, but I intend to insist that they are strictly observed and should the firm be found persistently to violate them, I shall not hesitate to exercise the powers with which I am invested even to the extent of prohibiting the working of the foundry altogther."

Dr. Sukkhia said that the noise was undoubtedly a nuisance to the residents. He had visited the locality at about 10-30 at night about a month and a half ago and the noise was unbearable, and under such conditions people could not get sleep.

The Commissioner said that they had received no request for permission to work after nine p.m. since November.

After consideration of several items of a formal nature the meeting adjourned.

BURMA BANK LIQUIDATION SEQUEL.

RANGOON REFINERY COMPANY'S CLAIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

In the Chief Court this afternoon Mr. R. Maunder, official liquidator of the Rangoon Refinery Co. Ltd. (in liquidation) filed a suit against Mr. Holdsworth, the official liquidator of the Bank of Burma Ltd., for the return of 135 thousand shares in the British Burma Petroleum Co. or their value of Rs. 5,06,250.

In the month of November 1911, the liquidators made over to the Bank of Burma, Limited, 135,000 shares in the British Burma Petroleum Company Litmited, in satisfaction of a debt to the bank of ten lakhs of rupees which they had incurred. The plaintiff alleged that the liquidators had no power to make over to the Bank the shares in payment of the debt for which the Rangoon Refinery Company, Limited, was not liable. Subsequently the Bank of Burma went into liquidation and the defendant was appointed official liquidator. The plaintiff has demanded the return of the shares from the defendant but their return has been refused by the defendant.

A notice was issued to the defendant.

CALCUTTA PORT FACILITIES.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The report of the Calcutta Port Facilities Commission presided over by Sir William Duke, has been issued.

The Commissioners recommend that provision should be made in the neighbourhood of the docks for the future expansion of sea-borne trade. They reject the alternative suggestion that an attempt should be made to meet the situation by improvements in the existing dock and jetty systems on account of the increasing size of ships. The suggestion that the transfer of the coal export trade to the west bank of the river Hooghly is rejected. The Commissioners have been unable to accept the proposal for the extension of the existing jetties. They approve the general layout of the scheme prepared by the Port Commissioners as adequate for the future expansion of trade and they recommend that the first portion of this scheme, namely, the construction of a river side berth at Garden Reach, the entrance to the new dock system and the construction of the new dock junction railway yard and the connected works should be taken in hand at once. The Kidderpore salt golahs may be closed on the completion of the extensions now in progress at Sulkea. The whole question of river improvement should be thoroughly investigated and decided on at an early date. The Commissioners consider that the construction of a second railway bridge over the Hooghly, will undoubtedly be required shortly, but the requirements of the trade of the Port will be met if the bridge is opened for traffic eight years hence. The Commissioners recommend the extension of the period of loans for the Port Trust, to meet the changes on the large capital works contemplated. Terminal payments by railways should be raised from one pie to two pies per maund, and the shipping charge for jute should be raised from two annas to four annas per bale. No drastic change is required in the present constitution of the Port Commission. The Committee say that in the past the Port Commissioners have developed their property on sound lines. A tribute is paid to Sir Frederic Dumayne, whose anticipations of the future growth of the trade of Calcutta, were generally regarded as too optimistic but have now been completely justified. It is roughly estimated that the cost of the recommendations will be four and a half crores.

VICEREGAL FIXTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The following are the viceregal fixtures for Simla for 1914:—May 29, levee; June 5 State Ball; June 8, Drawing Room; June 10, garden party; June 11, Hon. Diamond Hardinge's birthday party; June 22 (King's birthday), State Dinner.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation, has adopted a Resolution reducing the amount of its contribution to hospitals by Rs. 1 lakh. and reserving that amount for contribution to the hospitals to be attached to the School of Tropical Medicine.

DELHI SEDITION CASE

INCIDENT AT HOUSE SEARCH.

PACKET THROWN OUT OF WINDOW.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE AND BOMB INGREDIENTS SEIZED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The preliminary examination in the Delhi Sedition case was resumed before Mr. V. Connolly to-day at Delhi. Mr. A. B. Broadway, Counsel for the prosecution continued his examination of Mr. D. Petrie, Additional Superintendant of Police.

Witness said that he left Mr. Haddow at Radha Mohan's house while he went to the house of Monnoo Lal, who had gone to see Lala Sultan Singh and did not return till late. As it was then getting dark the witness sealed the house and went back to Radha sealed the house. Mr. Haddow told him that when the Police entered the house, Radha Mohan had opened a window and thrown a packet of papers on to the roof of an adjoining house Mr. Haddow sent a man to recover the packet and after examination of its contents came to the conclusion that it belonged to Hanwant Sahai. Owing to darkness the search was discontinued for the day. Witness telegraphed to Mr. Denham at Calcutta, asking him to search the house of K. C. Dass, 1 Antony Bagan Lane, and also to arrange to search for Rashi Behari Bose in Dehra Dun. The house of K. C. Dass was searched in conseqence of the post card addressed to Radha Mohan, found amongst the correspondence in Abad Behari's house About seven o'clock next morning witness opened an intercepted letter in English addressed to Abad Behari from Lahore and dated February, 14th. The writer who signed himself M. S. mentioned that a friend of Abad Behari had arrived at Lahore and asked him to send on all his friend's letters to the writer's address which was given as Lahore. The letter also asked for a remittance of money. Witness shewed the letter in Abad Behari to Abad Behari who made a statement in consequence of which witness immediately telegraphed to Mr Stead at Lahore asking for the arrest of Dina Nath and Rashi Behari Bose who was believed to be staying with him. Previous to the statement being made witness neither had heard of Dina Nath nor knew that Rashi Behari Bose was in Lahore.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

Continuing, witness said that he received another batch of intercepted letters on February 17. Amongst them were a few more addressed to Abad Behari at Amir Chand's house. One was signed M. S. and had come from Lahore and from the similarity of the writings witness concluded that the writers of this and the previous letter were identical. The letter stated that the friend intended to stay at Lahore for three or four days and then go direct to Abad Behari. The letter concluded with a reminder about the money. The second letter opened was registered and the contents shewed it to be from the friend of Abad Behari mentioned in the two previous letters. This letter asked for money (Rs. 100) which the writer said he "wanted for Oudh business and also an equal sum for some other people who were having a very hard time." The letter further said: "I want R. Lall to com to Seharanpur with the handbag by the train by which I came on a day when I shall send a wire, coming today wait in third class waiting room till my arrival there which will be after an hour or so, that is, he shall reach the place at 3-27 a.m., and 1 at 4-34 a.m." The letter was signed K. P. Witness said that he believed R. Lall to be Ram Lal who was arrested in Abad Behari's house and he had ascertained that 3-27 and 4.34 were the times when the trains from Delhi and Lahore respectively and did actually arrive at Saharanpur. On February 17, witness again searched Imir Chand's house and seized a bundle of advertisements, an Urdu book, and a pamphlet, "British Rule in India" by Mr. William Jennings Bryan. The pamphlet had been translated into Urdu under the title "Hindustan Men Angrazi Hakumat" and had been suppressed searched Abad Beharis house in the afternoon and seized a number of articles belonging to Rash Behari Bose, including a typed for pamphlet headed "Yogi Sadhia," a post office savings bank pass book, a letter from the Bharat Insurance Company, accepting a life insurance on behalf of Rash Behari Bose dated September, 2 1907, a leaflet of maxims commencing in the same way as the "Liberty" pamphlet, "Arise awake and stop not till the goal is reached." There were also two copies of a typed leaflet, suppamphlet headed "Yogi Sadhia," a post certificate of leave from the Forest Department and some more paper covers.

STAINS ON COTTON WOOL.

The same evening witness arranged for the despatch of the biscuit box and contents to the Chemical examine. It was subsequently handed to him with the Examiners seals intact upon it and opened in his presence. The Chemical Examiner said that the yellow stains on the cotton wool gave picric acid reactions. Between puds of paper at the bottom and sides witness found a mixture of sulphate of antimony and chlorate of potash. This mixture readily explodes on friction or percussion. On the evening of February 18, witness arrested Amir Chand and Sultan Chand at their house, also Monnoo Lal. An inspector was also sent off to Jaireur to enquire about the boyhood of Ram Lal. It was found that his real name was Chote Lall and his father was not awae that he was in Delhi. The boy had left his father's house in opposition to his wishes. There was reason to believe that he was the writer of an intercepted Hindi letter from Indore to Amir Chand. An intercepted letter registered at the Harrison Road post office, Calcutta, addressed to Monnoo Lall asked for Rs. 100. Witness went to Amir Chand's house on February, 20 and seized two volumes of the Bande Matram newspapers for 1906 and 1907. The volumes contained certain signatures which shewed that they were seized in the search of the house of Ganeshi Lal Khaste who was arrested for sedition at the end of 1909. The account books then produced shewed that the rent of the press house was paid by Amir Chand. The paper was eventually suppressed at the trial of Ganeshi Lal Khaste. Amir Chand stood surety. On February 26 witness again searched Abad Behari's house and seized two books entitled. "The Press and its Story" and "Racial Supremacy" and a policy issued by the Bharat Insurance Company, for Rs. 1,000 in favour of Rash Behari Bose. The carbon paper seized at Amri Chand's house bore the imprint of a petition addressed by Ganeshi Lal Khuste to the Commissioner of Delhi begging for the return of a number of papers which had been seized during March, 1913. A letter was intercepted addressed to Amir Chand from Ram Chander at San Francisco who acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 75. Ram Chander was believed to be the author of a prescribed book.

BADRESHWA BOMB.

Questioned as to the Badreshwa Bomb, witness said that he remembered its appearance, It was a round Wills tobacco tin circled with hoops, made to fit exactly round the tin, and the whole was bound tightly round with wire. There was also a paper cover which came a little over half way up the tin and was kept in position by a rubber bind. The paper was wet when he saw it as it had been immersed in water to render it safe. In some places the paper was discoloured by some greyish black substance.

This concluded Mr. Petrie's evidence.

INCIDENT AT A HOUSE SEARCH.

Mr. D. S. Haddow, Superintendent of Police, Delhi, said that on February 16th he was given warrants for searches at the Book Depot and the press, but as both were locked up he did not make the searches immediately. After placing both the buildings under a guard he went to join, Mr. Petrie at Amir Chand's house. On arrival there, he found the police had commenced sealing up the house. Mr. Petrie told him that Abad Behari was not there as was expected, so he must get a fresh warrant On Mr. Petrie's return he asked Sultan Chand to shew him the way to Abad Behari's house, but he said he did not know it. Amir Chand volunteered to go and during the absence was represented by Sultan Chand. Witness remained behind for some time and, then went on to Abad Behari's house where he found Mr. Petrie making a search. Amir Chand returned within fifteen minutes of leaving the house. Shortly after Mr. Petrie went back to Amir Chand's house and the witness went to the Book Depot again In the evening he went to Radha Mohan's house The room in which he lived was on the roof and as witness was crossing over this roof saw someone in the room open a window and throw a packet on to the opposite roof. The witness ran to the window and seeing, a boy and a girl about to pick up the packet he shouted to them not to do so and sent an inspector to fetch it. On perusal of the papers witness concluded that they were the property of Hang Sahai. After sealing up the house the witness left.

Inspector Bery Lal said he went with Mr. Petrie to Amir Chand's house at about six o'clock on the morning of February 16th. Amir Chand opened the door and Mr Petrie showed him the search warrant. The women and children were put all together in a room. Amir Chand told Mr. Petrie that Obad Behari had been living elsewhere for a month and Mr. Petrie went to get a fresh warrant and shortly after his return Mr. Haddow arrived and superintended sealing up the house while Mr. Petrie went to Abad Beharis house with Amir Chand to show him the way Amir Chand returned a little while after and Mr. Haddow went to fetch Mr. Petrie and they searched Amir Chand's house. He was present all the while they were searching. The witness corroborrated Mr. Petrie's evidence of the articles seized and was still being examined when the Court rose for the day.

The case will be resumed to-morrow.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

FINDS OF PROSCRIBED LITERATORE.

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The preliminary examination in the Delhi sedition case, was resumed to-day, before Mr. V. Connolly at Delhi. Mr. Moolchand appeared with Mr. A. B. Broadway for the prosecution. Balraj was represented by his son Mr. Kanshi Ram and Abad Behari Lall by Mr. Abdur Raman.

Mr. D. Petri, Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, examined by Mr. A. B. Broadway, said that since December, 1912, he had been particularly engaged in the investigation of the Delhi bomb outrage, chiefly in Bengal and especially in Calcutta. Having procured search warrants witness searched the house of Amir Chand on February 16. While he was putting all the women into one room, Amir Chand and Sultan Chand made several attempts to whisper to one another. Sultan Chand was Amir Chand's nephew and adopted son. Mr. Haddow, Superintendent of Police, was left in charge of the house. Witness procured a warrant under section 124 A. of the I. P. C., and searched Abad Behari's house which Amir Chand had pointed out. When outside the house, Amir Chand called out to Abad Behari and they found him waiting for them up-stairs. Witness found Ram Lall and a little boy in the room. A number of books were found and seized.

On a writing-table witness found some manuscripts in English and Hindi, relating to the causes of the movement of 1857 and a number of other proscribed papers in manuscript and typewriting. In consequence of the suspicious nature of the papers found, Abad Behari and Ram Lal (alias Chote Lal) were arrested under section 124A, I.P.C. (Seditious literature). Witness then returned to the house of Amir Chand. Sultan Chand was allowed to go to his college and they then searched the house.

"POISON FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES."

A number of brown paper covers of a and dispensed at the discrection of the distinctive kind were found in an unlocked box in another room. Amongst the papers in the covers were a Hindi pamphlet dealing with the use of poison for political purposes, ten each of the third and forth editions of the "Liberty" leaflet and a letter bearing the monogram of the University of California and giving three addresses in the United States in which the writer promised to issue papers in Urdu and Gurmukhi from California. This promise he had fulfilled, for since November 1913, a newspaper called a "Ghadur" which means mutiny had appeared. Another letter in Hindi bearing the same monogram showing that the recipient intended emigrating to America, a typed document containing a list of names with an alias and a letter of the alphabet opposite each and a list of places, each also with a special letter. The places for meeting were denoted: Amir Chand's house Rs. 100, Hauwant Sahai's house Rs. 200, Abad Behari's house Rs. 400, walking meeting Rs. 500, annas and pies to indicate the time. A route for the walking meeting was given. Another manuscript in English headed "Love of Liberty," advocated a general massacre of Europeans, especially English. This was in Amir Chand's writing. Thirty-seven copies of the "Liberty" leaflet were found in a *chudder*. Many other letters and miscellaneous manuscripts were also found.

The Court then rose for the day.

The accused are conveyed to and from the Court in four-third-class gharries under a mounted guard.

COLABA COTTON BLAZE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Canty of A. Division has submitted the following report of the Colaba Cotton Fire, to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police:—

"At about 4 a.m. on Monday flames were seen issuing from the roof of a cotton godown situated at the back of Grant's Buildings at Arthur Bunder, Lower Colaba. P. C. A/1806, who was on duty near this point, on noticing the flames, immediately broke the Fire-Alarm and called out the Fire Brigade. The Salvage Corps, which is located in Grant's Buildings, turned out immediately and was followed shortly afterwards by all the engines of the Fire-Brigade in succession. The godown in which the fire originated is the property of one Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and was rented to the Bank of Bombay. It contained 16.213 bales of pressed cotton belonging to the following merchants:—Mr. Hirji Khetsey, 10,913 bales; Mr. Jioraj Ruttonsey, 2,500 bales; Mr. Pranjivan Goverdhan, 2,400 bales; and the Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co, 400 bales. The fire obtained such a firm hold that shortly after the arrival of the Fire-Brigade portions of the roof commenced falling in and as there was a high wind blowing at the time the fire spread to the adjoining jethas and in a short while an area of about 100 square yards was ablaze.

The fire continued the whole day on Monday but was brought under control early on Tuesday morning. As there appeared very little chance of saving any of the cotton in the godown and its surroundings, the firemen confined themselves to preventing the flames from spreading. A portion of the south wall of the godown collapsed on Monday afternoon but fortunately nobody was injured. From enquiries made it has been ascertained that the total damage by fire and water is estimated as follows.—Mr. Hirji Khetsey 10,913 bales, valued at Rs. 13,64,125; Mr. Jioraj Ruttonsey, 2,500 bales, valued at Rs. 3,20,000; Mr. Pranji Goverdhan, 2,400 bales, valued at Rs. 3,00,000; Currimbhoy Ginning Co., 400 bales, valued at Rs. 35,000: Mitsui Busan Kaisha, 9,000 bales, valued at Rs. 10,00,000; Bombay Co. and Wallace & Co., 6,871 bales, valued at Rs. 8,58,875; Bruel and Co., 17,000 bales, valued at Rs. 21,25,000; Mr. Kalidas Narayan, 1,823 bales, valued at Rs. 2,50,000; Mr. Vardman Jethsey, 7,500 bales, valued at Rs. 9,00,000; New Mofussil Co., 1,600 bales, valued at Rs. 1,40,000; and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (for building), Rs. 60,000. Total bales 60,007, valued at Rs. 73,53,000. The whole of this property is covered by insurances with the undermentioned Companies:—Central Insurance Co.; South British Co.; Scottish and Queen Co.; Eastern Co.; London and Lancashire Co.; Sun Life Co. of Canada; Magdeburg Co.; Aachen and Munich Co.; Commercial Union Co.; and the Royal Insurance Co. Owing to the position of the Fire-Brigade on Colaba Road, the tram and other vehicular traffic was held up the whole of Monday and until 8 a.m. on Tuesday from the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Goods Depot to Thomas Street. The cordon has now been withdrawn as there appears to be no necessity for it. The cause of the fire is not known. Nobody was injured."

MORE COTTON FIRES.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in a 'jetha,' situated near the Municipal Pumping Station on Apollo Reclamation. The 'jetha' belonged to the Indian Cotton Company. Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps, stationed in the Grant's Buildings, repaired to the scene of fire and put out the flames by means of chemicals. This avoided a heavy loss, which would have been caused if water had been used instead of chemicals. Only fifty-one bales were damaged, the loss being estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a man of the Salvage Corps found the same 'jetha' to be on fire. Several fire engines turned up, and the Colaba engine working with water from the Arthur Basin, put out the fire in about twenty minutes. 300 bales were damaged, and the loss is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The cotton was insured with the Royal Exchange, of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co., are the agents.

Progress was made during 1912-13 in the investigation of tobacco cultivation at Pusa. One object of the experiments is to discover and develop a type of indigenous tobacco suitable for cigarette-making. The only type so far found in Behar suitable for this purpose is known as type No. 28. This type was grown on a fairly large scale on the Dholi Estate, it was cured on the ground and the product was sold to the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Dulsing Serai. It is stated that the spread of cultivation of this kind of tobacco is now only a matter of price.

"A HOTCHPOTCH THEORY"

MR. WEBB'S FINANCIAL KITCHEN.

FATE OF INDIA'S CASH AND RESERVES.

KARACHI AS A MAIL PORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 25.

Addressing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Currency Commission's Report Mr. M. De P. Webb C.I.E., said:—

"I hope very shortly to lay before this Chamber a comprehensive note dealing with the general findings and recommendations of the Commission."

"In the meantime I must invite your special attention to a new and amazing theory of Indian currency management propounded in the majority report, namely, that the Government's cash balances in India and in London, as well as the reserves held against the paper currency and the gold standard, are in reality all one great treasury balance to be intermingled and used indiscriminately as the Secretary of State for India (or the Government of India) considers that the exigencies of the moment may demand.

"The titles attached to the constituent portions of this fund indicate to some extent, we are told in paragraph 9, the nature of the needs and liabilities for which the fund as a whole is required to provide.

"This truly delightful theory whereby all India's currency and financial arrangements are thrown into one pot to be cooked up and dispensed at the discretion of the officials temporarily in charge of the financial kitchen, is one to which the press and the public of India may well devote a little attention.

"I will now merely point out, that as the majority of the Commissioners consider, that the whole of the gold standard reserve ought to be transferred to, and managed in London, and as under this new hotchpotch theory of Indian finance it would be quite impossible to distinguish between the gold standard reserve, the paper currency reserve, and the treasury balances, it follows, that unless we watch matters with the most vigilant attention, not only the gold standard reserve, but the whole of India's spare cash and reserves may disappear from India for treatment in London by the culinary experts of the India Office. This is a matter to which I trust that the incoming Committee of our Chamber will give its most careful attention."

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 25.

Speaking on irrigation, Mr. M. De. P. Webb said that he was deeply disappointed that the Sukkur Barrage Scheme should be hung up. He was not yet able to discover the cause. It was probably because the financial aspect, calculated on the canal profits, did not look rosy enough. Government, continued Mr. Webb, seemed to omit from their calculations the enhanced Income Tax revenue which would accrute therefrom and also the larger railway earnings.

Many revenues, he said, would be augmented, but the Government seemed unable to see this, what the Government only looked at was, the amount realisable from water and land revenue. The Chamber should endeavour to stimulate this project as fast as possible. Private enterprise was ready to construct these canals, but the speaker was not sure whether the Government would admit private enterprise.

The retiring Chairman of the Chamber, Hon. Mr. Nicholas in addressing the Chamber said:—

"As regards the proposed second English mail this is, as you know, under consideration, your Committee having forwarded their opinion though the Local Government with a direct broad gauge route through Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Kuchaman Road to Delhi. There is no doubt that if the second mail came to Karachi it would reach the whole of Northern India and even Calcutta quicker than through Bombay.'

"A Bombay paper sneeringly remarked that the only pretension Karachi had as to aspiring to be a mail port was, that it was a little nearer to Aden.'

"This little nearer to Aden means a saving in time of 14 hours, and the mail could therefore be delivered say in Delhi via Karachi about 20 hours sooner than via Bombay and more than a whole day for Lahore and other stations on the frontier.'

"As the second mail is purely a postal desideratum, or at least will be decided on that point, we can now only wait and see what the Home authorities and Postmaster-General decide."

NEW SPINAL ANAESTHETIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 25.

Two successful major operations have been performed by Major Standage, Residency Surgeon, here using the new spinal anaesthetic known as Stovaine in the presence of about fifteen local surgeons, the demonstration part being in the hands of Major Haughton, R.A.M.C., who is touring India to familiarise the hospitals with the use of this new drug.

CREDIT BANK CASES.

TO BE TAKEN UP IN JUNE SESSIONS.

ACCUSED'S APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

"HONEST DESIRE" TO PREPARE THEIR DEFENCE.

Applications were made on behalf of Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry to Mr. Justice Batchelor on Wednesday for traversing the cases against them from the April Sessions to the June Sessions. The main ground urged was that the accused had not sufficient time to prepare their defence.

The Crown opposed the application on the ground that Jaffer knew all about the case against him ever since his examination before Mr. Justice Davar, and that Mistry had ample time to prepare his defence since his release on bail. It was also urged by the Crown that both the cases were simple and there was nothing complicated about them as contended by the accused.

After hearing lengthy arguments of counsel his Lordship granted the applications observing that there was an honest desire on the part of the accused to prepare their defence, and that the preparation would require much longer time as the cases were long and complicated.

At the Bombay High Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Jaffer Joosub, and applied that the two cases in which his client had been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions be traversed to the June Sessions.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshah and Company, appeared on behalf of N. R. Mistry, Jaffer's co-accused in the second case, and joined in the application.

The Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Raikes said that he wished to inform the Court at the outset that an application for bail had been made on behalf of his client before Mr. Justice Macleod on the 23rd March and that application was refused. The present application was also made before His Lordship but it was directed to be made before this Court. He mentioned this partly because the affidavit related to bail matter also and partly because he submitted that it was the best guarantee of the application being a genuine one as the accused was in jail without hope of liberation. His client would be undergoing about three months more jail for the sake of his defence being properly made. Another ground that he wished to mention to the Court was that the accused was in bad health and that also would necessitate more time being taken in instructing his legal advisers and in taking inspection.

JAFFER'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Raikes then read the portions from the affidavit of Jaffer, which were relevant to this application. In that affidavit, the accused stated that only a fortnight was left to take inspection of the exhibits to explain from the books the real nature, of the transactions represented by the vouchers and documents put in and also to take inspection of the books of documents, vouchers, papers. etc., of the Bank some of which were in the Police Court, some in the Prothonotary's office, some in the liquidator's office. and some were in the Bank. Besides that for the purpose of his defence he had to take inspection of the books of several public and private companies and of several merchants and share, stock and cotton brokers. He submitted that very little time was left at his disposal to do all this and to instruct his legal advisers. The issues involved in the two cases were very intricate and with a view to expedite the matter his attorneys employed three clerks to take inspection of certain accounts at the Credit Bank but Aranaha, the head clerk, refused to give inspection to three clerks and allowed the same to only one of them. Aranaha was still in the service of the official liquidator, he is the principal witness in the balance-sheet case and that he was very hostile to him (the accused). Aranaha was, therefore, putting various obstacles and hampering his clerks from taking full and free inspection. His attorneys had not yet finished inspection of the books, papers and vouchers of the Credit Bank and it was not possible to do so for all the books and papers were not at the Bank. After finishing inspection at the Bank, his attorneys would have to take inspection at other Banks and also at the office of various public and private companies with which Hassan Brothers had dealings and after that his attorneys were going to take inspection of the books of account of about 40 merchants and shares, stocks and cotton brokers with whom Hassan Brothers had dealt. That would require at least two months' time.

THREE SALIENT FACTS.

Mr. Raikes submitted that there were three salient facts made out in the affidavit. First, they had a guarantee of the man's real anxiety. For he would be undergoing practically three months' imprisonment as June Sessions would commence on the 27th of that month and the accused voluntarily incurred it to prepare himself for his defence. The next point was that the case was undoubtedly a complicated one and this was a case in which very considerable inspection would have to be taken, depositions of 47 witnesses would have to be considered and instructions taken. A mass of documentary evidence would have to be considered and tested and it would be the last thing that the Court or the Crown would wish that the accused should be hampered in the preparation of his defence. The man was obviously very ill and that must hamper him to some extent even in jail in assisting his solicitors. Then there was another very material point and that was that ever since the Bank was closed, his client was never allowed inspection. They had recently been offered inspection but there had not been time to take it.

Mr. Raikes submitted, in concluding his remarks, that while on the one hand the accused might be prejudiced by the case not being traversed the prosecution could in no way be prejudiced by the case being traversed. The man was in jail and there was no possible chance of his escape and it he was alive, he would appear in June and stand his trial.

MISTRY'S REASONS.

Mr. Talyarkhan, addressing next on behalf of Mistry in support of the application, said that his client had been committed on charges of falsification of accounts and abetment of criminal breach of trust as a servant in the ordinary business of a banker and he would invite his Lordship's attention to certain paras of his client's affidavit to show why this application should be granted.

Counsel then read that part of the affidavit. It stated that the trial had protraced for about two and a half months, although several hearings were held for two and three days consecutively. In the course of the trial 12 witnesses had been examined for the prosecution among whom was his co-auditor A. C. Rice, the accountant Aranaha and one H. G. Cooke, a chartered accountants, who was examined as an expert and who deposed to the result of his examination of the books of account of the Bank and a report made by him giving the details of his examination had been put in as an exhibit in the case. Altogether 70 to 80 exhibits consisting of vouchers, balance sheets, statements of accounts prepared from the books of account for purposes of audit, summaries of several of the accounts such as the loan accounts, current, deposit and other accounts prepared by Aranaha from the books of the Bank, the report of the expert, entries from the Profit and Loss Account, the adjusting accounts of individuals including that of Jaffer, etc., had been put in with the object of showing that while the business of the Bank was really carried on at and resulted in a loss, he (the accused) had conspired with Jaffer to falsify the accounts and by means of various false and fradulent entries and false transfers and debits and credits from one account of another turned the loss into a profit and by concealing the real state of affairs of the Bank had induced the directors to declare a dividend of over five per cent. which was paid out of the capital and thus enabled Jaffer to draw under the terms of his agreement with the Bank a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month.

His attorneys had not yet been able to obtain inspection and copies of exhibits put in at the trial before Mr. Aston and he had yet to take inspection of the numerous accounts contained in the Bank's books relating to the alleged falsification and manipulation of the Bank's account and of the vouchers put in to verify the several summaries of accounts put in and the report of the expert and to get an expert to examine all the accounts etc., on his behalf and to gather there from materials for his defence and for the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. All the inspection work was very heavy and would take at least eight weeks even when using the utmost despatch and working hard. He therefore prayed that to enable him to meet the grave charges made against him, the Court would allow sufficient time in the interest of justice to one, accused of very serious offences, by ordering that the case be traversed to the June Sessions and would not compel him within the short time before the holding of the next session to take his trial imperfectly and hastily prepared.

NO PREJUDICE TO PROSECUTION.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that in view of the numerous affidavits, entries, books of accounts, several reports summarising the accounts as a result of the investigation by expert witnesses having been put in, it was very obvious that the accused should have the amplest opportunity of checking and verifying all these things and that was bound to take considerable time. The case was a very long one and very serious charges had been framed, and they had very few days in between to prepare their defence. This was not an ordinary case in which persons of a criminal class or men in the street were concerned but here very serious charges had been preferred against a man, who had until now held a position of great responsibility and respectability. The charges might be or might not be true. If they were true, the accused would be tried and convicted but he should be given the amplest opportunity to defend himself. The time at his disposal was not sufficient to do that. He did not know on what grounds the application was to be opposed, but one thing was perfectly clear and that was that no question of mala-fides arose here. So far as the defence were concerned, they would gain nothing by keeping the charges hanging over their heads. The accused wished to have his trial as speedily as possible and no possible prejudice could arise to the prosecution by the case standing over. He submitted that a very clear case had been made out for traversing the case.

Mr. Raikes here rose and corrected a mistake of his. He said that inspection was offered to his client's attorneys about a month ago but they could not take it till the 13st March because the Police Court proceedings were going on and books and papers were at three different places. Some were at the Bank, some were in the liquidator's office while some were in the prothonotary's office. If they wanted to have an effective inspection, the Court very well knew he said, they wanted all the books before them to verify the inference attempted to be drawn from the entries put in.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPPOSITION.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, said that in order to deal with this application properly, it would be necessary to explain the nature of the charges against the two accused. He would first deal with the charges against Jaffer alone. In the first case Mistry was not concerned. The case for the prosecution in that was that the firm of Hassan Brothers was started to enable Jaffer to misappropriate the funds of the Bank. That firm consisted of Mahomedbhoy Nensey, who was very well-known in these Courts but not to his benefit, and his two sons aged about twenty; none of them were men of money. Jaffer procured loans to be granted to these people on no security whatever and credit was opened in their favour. The prosecution could really stop there for it was Jaffer's duty to lend monies to persons of substance only and that he acted contrary to his duty and committed criminal breach of trust in lending monies to those who could not repay. But, the prosecution went further and said that the monies thus lent were utilised to the benefit of Jaffer only. In this case they had specified certain items and the magistrate had framed two charges, one for Rs. 52,000 and the other for Rs. 16,000. The amount of Rs. 52,000 was made up of a number of items of cheques paid by Hassan Brothers to various brokers, who had deposed that they had speculated on behalf of Jaffer Joosub. There were also items relating to dealings with Weld and Company, and Mr. Rustam Cama and amounts were paid out of Hassan Brothers' account. In addition, a motor-car was purchased by Jaffer and paid for out of this account. Then Jaffer owed Rs. 16.000 to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin some time before the Bank closed its doors and that amount was repaid by a cheque drawn by Hassan Brothers and cashed over the counter. The cash was again handed over the counter and paid in Mr. Kazi's account. That was the nature of the charges in the first case against Jaffer.

Now, Jaffer was examined before Mr. Justice Davar at great length upon these various items contained in the charge and the solicitors attending to this matter were present the whole time when Jaffer was examined and they had every opportunity of examining the exhibits when they were being put in. The items in the charge related to the purchase of the motor-car, amounts paid to Mr. Rustam Cama and Mr. Kazi and he was asked at great length about these, while he was asked generally about brokers. He was fully examined about the position of Hassan Brothers to shew that he knew that they were insolvents.

BALANCE SHEET CASE.

The Advocate-General then came to the second case. That, he said, arose out of a balance-sheet published for the half year ending 31st December, 1910. That showed a profit of Rs. 22,000 or thereabouts and from that a dividend was paid amounting to about Rs. 13,000. Here again Jaffer was examined in the fullest detail before Mr. Justice Davar with regard to every single item the prosecution now relied upon to show that the balance sheet was false and false to his knowledge. He said this advisedly because he had conducted the examination before Mr. Justice Davar and was present throughout the inquiry. The prosecution case with regard to this balance-sheet was that far from there being a profit, there was a loss of about Rs. 17,000. The profit was made up of Rs. 11,000, being the loss of the previous half year transferred to the adjusting account, Rs. 5,000 made as a present to the Bank by Noor Mahomed, Jaffer's brother, who was borrowing largely from the Bank, Rs. 2,000 presented by Jaffer and a number of other items aggregating to five or six thousand rupees which were all false and they were put to Jaffer in the course of his examination. It was, therefore, obvious that from the time prior to the Christmas vacation Jaffer had complete knowledge about the case against him. In the Police Court, too, he had every opportunity of examining the exhibits and apparently he did not avail himself it. On the 18th February, an application was made in his behalf before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah for bail on the ground that he had not the fullest opportunity of taking inspection. On that occasion he (counsel), had given an undertaking that from the moment Jaffer arrived in the Police Court in the morning, he should have the fullest and first inspection of all exhibits. That was in the Police Court. The case was before the Magistrate thereafter on the 19th February 28th February, 6th March and 7th March. The balance sheet case was also heard thereafter on the 26th February, and 2nd, 4th, 5th and 7th March. He omitted from consideration the 13th March, the day on which the charges were framed. Then, on the 18th March, the attorneys for Jaffer wrote a letter to the Public Prosecutor in which they asked him to see that Jaffer was given an easychair, a cot and a good bed so that what was preying on their minds was not inspection so much as these materials which he understood were allowed as a matter of fact. Even before that date and since then, the defence had every opportunity of taking inspection and it was not suggested that the undertaking he had given was ever withdrawn or in any way detracted from. If Jaffer had chosen to avail himself of that opportunity, he would have by now completed the copies of exhibits. And what were those exhibits? The account of Hassan Brothers, which was a very simple matter and Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors for Jaffer, were given a pass book of that account on the first day the case was heard in the police court. Then there were a few entries in Mr. Cama's account and very few entries in the accounts of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Ahmed. The rest were cheques and paying slips. The other documents were documents in the possession of witnesses and how was Jaffer to inspect them except in Court?

With regard to the second case, the learned Advocate-General said that the main exhibit was the profit and loss account, which was very short. There were various transfer entries and there was of course the report of the auditors but it was a document merely explanatory of these items.

It was quite unnecessary that the items should be explained to Jaffer Joosub, who being a bank manager, did not need any explanations. Both he and his solicitors, the Advocate-General continued, knew the case before the Police Court proceedings, and he could not in any way be prejudiced by the case going on in the ensuing sessions.

REASONS NOT BONA-FIDE.

Proceeding further, the Advocate-General said that the reasons advanced in support of this application were *bona-fide*, for, in their first letter asking the Public Prosecutor to consent to the traverse, the ground urged by Jaffer's solicitors was that their counsel would not be in Bombay at the time the ensuing sessions would be held. The Public Prosecutor replied to that letter promptly, asking who the counsel were and the reply given was that they were Messrs. Inverarity, Weldon and Velinkar. Now, it was well-known that Mr. Inverarity would not be back in June. Counsel also felt at liberty to say now, Mr. Inverarity having mentioned the fact to Mr. Justice Macleod openly, that he (Mr. Inverarity) had told the solicitors that he would not appear at the hearing of the case. In any case, the solicitors knew very well that Mr. Inverarity had not the intention of coming in June. It was stated that Mr. Weldon was not in Bombay but he too was not expected until July. With regard to Mr. Velinkar, counsel said that at the time the letter was written, Mr. Velinkar had no intention of being absent in June. Council, therefore, submitted that when they found an application supported by a suggestion which was untrue in fact, one should be led to suppose that the application was not one, which was made in good faith.

The learned Advocate-General then dealt with the case of Mistry. He said that it was true that several charges had been framed against him but they and related to one matter. Mistry was an accountant and could not have the slightest difficulty in preparing himself for his defence. He was out on bail for some considerable time and there was no difficulty thrown in his way regarding inspection, and any inspection that he wanted he could get from the Court or the Official Liquidator. As he had said before, this case, although many exhibits were put in, was one of great simplicity and when Mr. Mistry, a competent auditor as he posed to be, was present with his solicitors to give insstructions to counsel, there would not be any difficulty. Mistry was released on bail on the 11th February and so he had ample opportunity to prepare his defence, and even if he had not, be would have ample opportunity before the sessions commenced and even after for subject to his Lordship's directions, he (counsel) proposed to proceed with the case against Jaffer alone first. Mistry would, therefore, have ample time. For these reasons, the Advocate-General submitted that the applications should be rejected.

"SUNK BELOW THE LEVEL OF ARGUMENT."

Mr. Raikes, in reply, said that he had been waiting throughout his learned friend's address for the moment when he would say anything about prejudice to the prosecution case, but he had waited in vain throughout that address. Not a single reason was given by the learned Advocate-General to suggest that the ends of justice would in any way be impeded by the application being granted. Here was a man in jail, who proposed to undergo three months extra detention to have extra time to prepare himself for his defence. Then what was it that his client had to prepare for? He had to prepare himself for two separate trials. One would commence on the 3rd April and another would follow immediately after. There again, it was suggested that the attorneys should have understood the case from the beginning, when the inquiry was proceeding before Mr. Justice Davar. But there were two fallacies in that argument. One was that every one had not the same quickness as his learned friend had in grasping these matters and another was that the prosecution looked at one side of the matter only. It put before the Court what was a *prima-facie* case, but for the defence it might be a matter of very many entries to show that the entries put in by the prosecution did not show the correct inference and it was therefore necessary to take the fullest inspection. Then they never had access to the books to check the inference attempted to be drawn from the exhibits put in.

Regards the question of the letter written by the attorneys of his client and certain counsel being unable to attend at the hearing, Mr. Raikes said that he apprehended that the case had sunk below the level of argument they were accustomed to hear in these Courts. The solicitors, before they wrote the letter, were told by Mr. Velinkar that he was leaving before the 11th April and Mr. Inverarity too had accepted their retainer. With regard to Mr. Weldon, it was understood that he was coming back at the time of the next sessions and would be able to appear at the hearing.

Continuing, Mr. Raikes said that the Advocate-General had harped on his offer of the 18th February, but that was not the way the Court treated an accused person. Supposing he had not been as diligent as he ought to have been, was that the reason that he should he tried at once when he was willing to spend extra time in jail? The drawback was, although the undertaking given by the Advocate-General was loyally kept, that the exhibits were of very little use without access to the rest of the Bank's books and documents. Besides, even some of the exhibits had been withdrawn, and he was told that very often to check one item they had to go through about eight books to see the real effect of the entry. On the one hand, no prejudice had been shown and the prosecution would not be handicapped in any way while on the other hand they would have time to elucidiate truth, and on every principle the application of his client ought to be granted and he should not be forced to stand his trial on the charge when he was not ready for it.

Replying on behalf of his client, Mr. Talyarkhan reminded the Court that the charges preferred against him were very serious and the case was a very complicated one. The Advocate-General said that they could have the copies of the exhibits but he would remind his learned friend that those exhibits were not stacked and stored in one place and some were in the Police Court, some were with the Liquidatior and some were at the Bank and the result was that every time they took inspection they had to carry on a three sided correspondence. Then the letter written on behalf of his client to the Public Prosecutor showed that his client had been very anxious to expedit the matter and get on as quickly as possible. If any assurance in support of their application was wanted it was made out by the nature of the case stated by the Advocate-General. The prosecution case rested on entries put in, entries which were found out after great pains having been taken by the prosecution. Witnesses had gone in and witnesses had gone out, an mass of documents were filed, and having got that mass of evidence before them, the accused were entitled to see what that mass amounted to and that could not be done by the kind of inspection suggested by the Advocate-General. Under those circumstances, there was no reason why cases of such a complicated nature should be hustled, especially when the prosecution would not be prejudiced by it. He submitted that in all fairness, this opportunity should be given to the accused.

HIS LORDSHIP'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship took time to consider his judgment and in passing his order after lunch His Lordship said that these applications were made by two accused persons, accused No. 1, being Jaffer Joosub and accused No. 2, being N. R. Mistry. Jaffer Joosub was the manager and Mistry was the auditor of the Credit Bank of India Limited, now in liquidation. After a protracted inquiry before the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, the two men were committed on the 13th March last for trial in the ensuing sessions which begin on the 3rd April next. Both the accused applied that their cases should be traversed to the next following sessions, which will be held towards the end of June. The accused Jaffer, who was the principal accused, was in jail, while the accused Mistry was on bail. The main ground on which this application was based was that the applicants had not had time to prepare themselves for trial. The stronger case of the two was, His Lordship thought, unquestionably that of Jaffer. That case was therefore necessary to be considered and the case of Mistry should be governed by the same decision.

Now, before His Lordship became aware that any such applications as these were contemplated, he had read all the depositions recorded in both the cases in the Magistrate's Court and had acquainted himself with the general case for the Crown in both those cases in the result that His Lordship was constrained to say that the learned Advocate-General appeared to him to be somewhat sanguine when he decribed the cases as moderately short and simple. In the first case, it was to be observed that Jaffer had to stand his trial in two cases and not in one. Charges against him alone were, firstly, that he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 57,064 or thereabouts, and, secondly, that he committed breach of trust in respect of another sum of Rs. 16,000. Charges against him jointly with Mistry were, firstly, that they abetted the offence or criminal breach of trust by the directors of the Bank, in consequence of which abetment a sum of Rs. 8,978 was paid by the said directors to the share-holders and, secondly, that the two accused made a false entry in a document belonging to the Bank and purporting to be the Bank's balance-sheet, namely, an entry showing a sum of Rs. 22,026,15-2, as profits and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act. Alternately, both the accused were charged under section 477 A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of the same sum of Rs. 22,026-15-2.

FORMIDABLE CHARGES.

These, His Lordship thought, on the face of them were formidable charges and they became more formidable, when it was remembered that some of the amounts, notably the amount of Rs. 57,064, were, but totals or aggregates of numerous items, each one of which was relied upon by the prosecution. Each one of these items was, therefore, challengable on behalf of the accused Jaffer and in the single case against Jaffer alone, some sixty witnesses were examined for the prosecution and some 275 exhibits put in. There was, therefore, in His Lordship's opinion much force in Mr. Raikes' contention that when the Advocate-General described the cases as being free from complication, he was unconsciously crediting other people with possessing the same facilities of comprehending things. Then it was obvious that it was one thing for the prosecution to select one or two entries as affording *prima-facie* evidence for imputing fraud or criminal breach of trust, it was quite another and a more difficult thing for the accused to prepare his answer to such a *prima-facie* appearance.

For the purposes of the present argument. His Lordship must assume that the accused had a good defence to the charges made against him, but even on that assumption, it might yet become for him a more cumbersome and laborious process for remaking this petition, had any other puritems selected by the prosecution. For that purpose it would be necessary for him to trace, to pursue and to investigate not only a large number of items relied on by the prosecution, but possibly a large number of other kindred or relative items in the same accounts. Moreover, His Lordship thought that, Mr. Raikes was right, when he said that his client Jaffer's application started with this guarantee of good faith that in order to secure the delay prayed for, Jaffer was content to spend the interval, a period of three months, in jail, for, his applications for bail had been consistently dismissed. That it seemed to His Lordship, was a high price paid for the success of this application and it must be construed as being made in good faith. It did not, therefore, appear that Jaffer, in making this petition, had many other purpose than the one he professed to have, namely, a desire to prepare his defence.

His Lordship did not think that any importance attached to Jaffer's solicitor's letter stating that his selected Counsel would not be in Bombay, in June. As His Lordship read the letter, that was not put forward as the main ground, but it was a subsidiary ground on which the Public Proseeutor was asked to consent to the traverse. His Lordship saw no reason to think that the subsidiary ground was mentioned otherwise than in good faith. If then there was an honest desire on the part of the accused to meet serious and somewhat complicated charges, His Lordship did not think he would be justified in refusing it or enforcing Jaffer to stand his trial before he had reasonable and ample time to instruct his solicitors.

ALLEGATION OF ILL-HEALTH.

With regard to the other case, Jaffer was entitled to put the defence his case was susceptible of and His Lordship had no doubt that in that particular case, the preparation of defence would necessarily occupy a somewhat longer time. Then again Jaffer said in his affidavit that he was physically ill and his allegation was not contested. If it was true, it must hamper him hitherto as he must have been hampered to some extent by being confined in jail. No doubt, as the Advocate-General had contended there were long civil proceedings before Mr. Justice Davar and as far back as the 18th February, the Advocate-General had undertaken to let Jaffer have the fullest and freest inspection and that undertaking had been faithfully carried out, but such inspection of exhibits as was offered was by no means an exhaustive investigation, which in such cases must necessarily be undertaken. If the accused have an honest reply, a large number of entries would have to be investigated and this process must take time because all the books were admittedly not in one place.

His Lordship, in conclusion, said that if Jaffer and his solicitors had from the first used the utmost possible diligence, there would have been little or no substantial ground for this application, but on the materials placed before His Lordship, he was disposed to believe that through no real fault of his, Jaffer could not be ready for his defence on the 3rd April. That being His Lordship's belief and the accused being in jail, there could be no tampering with the Crown witnesses and there could be no prejudice to the prosecution and no prejudice being alleged by the Advocate-General, His Lordship said, that he must grant the application and traverse the two cases of the June sessions of this Court.

INSOLVENT SENTENCED.

FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Chitty disposed of a case in which J. M. Lucas, an insolvent, was charged with having committed several offences under Section 103 of the Presidency and Towns Insolvency Act. This was the first case of prosecution under the new Act. The insolvent and his brother were adjudicated insolvents on their own petitions in February 1912. They were dealers in shellac. In 1909 they suffered losses, and subsequently they were adjudicated insolvents. Notices were issued on the insolvent to show cause why charges should not be framed against him. There were nine charges against him. His Lordship convicted him of two of the charges related to fradulent consignments of shellac. The fifth charge was that he fradulently conveyed to his mother-in-law one of his properties for Rs. 140,000 and the last charge was that he repaid Rs. 2,000 to his aunt in preference to other creditors.

His Lordship sentenced the insolvent to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences running concurrently.

At the rising of the Court an application for bail was made on behalf of the insolvent before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N R. Chatterjee. Their Lordships granted bail for one month on a security of Rs. 5,000.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

Brigadier-General Stanton will officiate as Quartermaster-General in India during Major-General Bunbury's absence on leave at Home. Colonel Roe, R.E., will continue to act as D. Q. M. G.

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VICEROY'S BUDGET SPEECH.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

ASSURANCES BY AMIR.

THE DELHI EXPENDITURE.

A VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

THE SEASON'S RETROSPECT.

After referring to the situation in Turkey and Persia, His Excellency referred to the recent north-west frontier troubles and the assurance he had received from the Amir for quelling the recalcitrant tribes.

In conclusion Lord Hardinge made a vigorous defence of the proposed expenditure on the Imperial Capital.

The following is the remaining portion of the speech of His Excellency in closing the Budget Session of the Council.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Turning to Afghanistan the relations of the Government of India with His Majesty the Amir have continued to be most friendly and cordial. Indeed we have had only one serious order viz,—in regard to the depredations on the British territory by gangs resident in Afghan limits. The recent outrages on the Jehangira and Khairabad Railway stations in the Peshawar District were, we have reason to believe, the work of a gang whose base is in the Afghan Shinwari country. I have addressed His Majesty the Amir on the subject demanding the punishment of the offenders and I have every reason to hope that the Afghan Government can and will co-operate in this matter. Even more flagrant instances of the evil in question are to be found on the Kohat-Bannu border which for some years past have been constantly carried on by gangs from the neighbouring Afghan District of Khost. These gangs consisting of outlaws from the British territory assisted by bad characters from Khost have with impunity murdered and robbed in the British territory and carried off the British subjects to their asylum in Afghanistan and there held them to ransom. The strongest representations have from time to time been made to the Amir on the subject and he assured me last December that he had issued orders to his local officers to deal vigorously with the matter. In spite of this, however, since then two serious outrages have been committed by Khost gangs.

OUTRAGE AND DEMAND FOR RANSOM.

In one of them a Hindu and his wife were carried off from Tochi, and though the Afghan local officials could, so it is reported, have saved them—indeed they had pledged themselves to do so—the unfortunate Hindu was brutally murdered and decapitated by the outlaws and his head sent to our post at Miransah with a demand for an enormous ransom for the woman. To deal with this intolerable situation we decided that mere representations unbacked by action were valueless. I therefore authorised as a reprisal the arrest and detention of all Khostwals found in the British territory pending settlement of this matter and sent a letter to the Amir informing him of our action and calling upon him to depute an officer with the necessary force to deal promptly and effectively with the situation in cooperation, if need be, with a British in co-operation, if need be, with a British officer supported by the necessary force.

AMIR TAKES ACTION.

I am happy to be able to announce that I received news yesterday that this action has already borne fruit and that His Majesty the Amir immediately on the receipt of my letter issued stringent orders for the surrender of the captive Hindus in Khost and the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrages in question. Already three captive Hindus have been brought in to the Political Agent at Tochi under escort and it is reported that the greater number of the outlaws have been arrested and despatched to Kabul for trial.

OTHER RAIDS.

The North-West Frontier has otherwise been quiet with the exception of an outrage by the Utman Khel in the north of Peshawar District and two serious raids by the Bunerwals into British territory in which eight British subjects were killed and considerable property taken. As regards the Utman Khel a blockade against them has been established which it is hoped will lead to a speedy settlement of this case. As regards the Bunerwals I ordered the movement of a column into their country on the 23rd February last to punish some of the villages mainly at fault. This operation in spite of the most trying conditions of weather and roads was carried out most successfully. The troops met with half-hearted opposition and returned without loss after inflicting exemplary punishment on the offending villages. There are reasons to believe that the effect of this action has been most salutary on the frontier and I trust it will be clear from what I have said that the Government of India are dealing vigorously with the question of security on the North-West Frontier and intend, whatever it may cost, to restore reasonable peace and order on that border.

STATUS OF TIBET.

The future status of Tibet is still the subject of negotiations between the accredited representatives of Great Britain and the accredited representatives of China and Tibet. During the past year we have added greatly to our knowledge of the little known countries lined on the North-East Frontier along the Assam border. Surveys have been carried out, some roads have been made, large portion of the unexplored highlands in that direction have been visited so that we are now in a position to determine our natural boundaries on this side. On the North-East border of Burma it has been decided to extend our administrative control over a part of our tribal area and the new district of Putao has been peacefully established.

On this side too the outlying portions of the Indian empire have been explored and the knowledge so gained will enable us when the time comes, to settle a satisfactory international frontier.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

I am grateful for the flattering words that have been used by a great many members to-day relating to the action of myself and my Government in connection with the position of Indians in South Africa and I think it will be a source of satisfaction to us all if I mention the fact that a Reuter's telegram from Cape Town has come in to-day stating that General Smuts has announced in the Union House of Assembly that the Government would introduce legislation next session based on the report of the recent Commission.

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE IMPERIAL CITY.

I would now like to turn to a subject nearer home and to give you all the information in my power respecting the projected estimates for the construction of the Imperial City of Delhi. This project estimate which is really a monumental work reflecting the greatest credit upon the Delhi Committee of which Mr. Hailey is the Chairman and upon the Chief Engineer, Mr. Keeling, and the staff of engineers and others working under him,was received by the Government of India about the new year. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the untiring industry and devotion to duty of the officers on the staff of the Committee, who for weeks together during last hot weather worked, as I know, every day till 11 o'clock at night in order to press forward the completion of this heavy task. This estimate has been most carefully and thoroughly scrutinished by Mr. Russell and the staff of the Public Works Department and they have brought to bear on it their vast and expert knowledge and have made some very useful and practical modifications. Their report reached me on the 4th March and has now undergo a close examination before acceptance by the Government of India and transmission to the Secretary of State. The above facts will explain to you why Sir Robert Carlyle in reply to a question put to him in February was unable to give any figures of the estimate. It is even irregular that I should do so now before the estimate reaches the Secretary of State but as I am anxious to take the members of my Council as much as possible into my confidence I have obtained a special permission from Lord Crewe to do so on this occasion. I wish, however, to make quite clear that the publication of the figures of the estimate does not in any way commit the Secretary of State to their acceptance. Hon. members may possibly remember the tenor of the despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the 25th August, 1911, in which the administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor at the Durbar were proposed. This despatch may be said to have achieved a certain measure of notoriety if that can be gauged by the lively discussions that have taken place over its contents in the 22nd paragraph in which the cost of the proposed new capital is discussed. The following words are used:—

> We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt to accuracy is possible because we have purposely avoided making enquiries as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals. The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable.. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than four million sterling would be necessary and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital which would have to be paid till the necessary works an dbuildings were completed.

The rest of the paragraph deals with various assets which could be utilised to counter-balance this expenditure. Whether the Government of India were wise in mentioning a figure in however guarded a manner is, I frankly admit, open to serious doubt, and it was only after consultation amongst ourselves and with the concurrence of our former' colleague of the Finance Department, whose caution is well-known to you all, that the figure of four million sterling was inserted in the despatch. In any case the figure has since been the subject of much controversy in the press and elsewhere and various predictions of the cost of the new city have been made.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE MUST BE EXCEEDED.

Now that the Government of India have been in a position to obtain expert information and to prepare thorough and comprehensive estimates for the creation of a capital which shall be built without extravagance and which shall yet be worthy of this great empire, it is clear to us that the original estimate of four million sterling must be exceeded but not to the extent of many of those forecasts which have been made by our critics. As hon. members will see when I give them presently the figures of the project estimate in its latest form, I might argue that this excess is due to the abandonment owing to sanitary reasons of the Durbar site and the cost of the consequent preparation of the new site and I might put forward other reasons but I have no desire to do anything of the kind but simply to say, frankly, on behalf of myself and those who are still members of my Council that owing to the special circumstances in which we were placed we made an under estimate in mentioning the figure of four million sterling and how great or small a mistake we made, you Hon. members of the Council will shortly be able to judge.

AMENDED FIGURES OF THE ESTIMATE.

I will now endeavour to give as succinctly as possible that figures of the estimate as amended by the Public Works Department. I may mention that as a result of their careful scrutiny the charges under certain headings have been reduced, while others have been increased. But the net result has been a material reduction of the total estimate as sent up by the Delhi Committee. The figures are as follows under their various headings:—

(a) Salaries and allowances Rs. 70,18,700.

(b) Travelling allowances of officers and establishment Rs. 6,30,000.

(c) Supplies, services and contingencies Rs. 3,78,600.

(d) Works expenditure:—(1) Buildings Rs. 3,59,87,200. (2) Communications Rs. 29,91,800. (3) Parks and public improvements Rs. 27,34,500. (4) Electric light and power Rs. 43,40,700. (5) Irrigation Rs. 27,49,000. (6) Water-supply, sewage, drainage etc. Rs. 73,77,900. (7) Purchase of tools and plant Rs. 35,50,600. (8) Survey camps and general preliminary expenditure Rs. 442,82,100. (9) Maintenance during construction Rs. 20,09,000.

(e) Acquisition of land taken up Rs. 36,48,200.

(f) Other miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 6,000.

Deduct anticipated recovery from tools and plant Rs. 10,00,000.

These figures when added up made an aggregate total of Rs. 7,67,04,300 or £5,113,620.

PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES.

But as we are anxious to face our liabilities for starting the new city to the fullest extent possible, we consider it necessary to make a special provision for contingencies and unforeseen expenditure in excess of the usual provision that has been made of 5 per cent. on the works outlay by adding a sum of one and a half crores or £1,000,000. We have accordingly a very large reserve to meet future possibilities which we are not able to foresee at present. I should add that the expenditure of this additional crore and a half on unforeseen contingencies will be strictly controlled by the Government of India and no part of it spent unless absolutely necessary.

Hon. members may remember that recently a statement was made in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for India that the estimated cost of the new buildings in Delhi, then under the consideration of the Government of India, amounted to £2,800,000 or 420 lakhs, while the figure for buildings that I have just given you is 360 lakhs. The discrepancy that arises between these two figures is due chiefly to the excision of the cost of the Survey of India office and the residential accommodation for the staff, deduction in the provision for offices for the local administration etc. It has been decided by the Government of India that the presence in the capital of the Surveyor General's office is not administratively expedient.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

It may be of interest to hon. members to know that under the heading of buildings of which the total is Rs. 3,59,87,200 a sum of half a million sterling or 75 lakhs has been alloted for the construction of Government House and the Council Chamber and necessary appurtenances with gardens, stables offices of the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, bungalows for the staff and accommodation for military banrds. While a further sum of three quarters of a million sterling or Rs. 1,12,50,000 has been set aside for the Secretariat buildings of the Government of India.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICES.

The remaining Rs. 1,72,37,200 is the estimated cost of the local administration offices, the Chief Commissioner's office, the Imperial Record Office, residences for the officers of the Government and for clerks, menials' quarters, electric installation in officers' and clerks' quarters, medical buildings, police accommodation, fire brigade station, markets and slaughter house, and accommodation for the Viceroy's bodyguard and for troops in the capital.

INTEREST ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.

There are other headings of expenditure such as irrigation which require more detailed elaboration and on which it is possible that certain savings may be effected but in all such cases an outside figure has been taken which we may reasonably hope will not be exceeded. On the other hand the project estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric power, irrigation, on which recoveries in the form of rent or taxes will, in addition to meeting the current expenditure, partially at any rate, cover the interest on capital outlay. While there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts may be expected for, I need not explain, that the Government officials for whom accommodation is provided will pay rent and that all residents in the new city will have to pay charges for water supply and other amenities. The project estimate of the Delhi Committee reckoned expenditure of this character at two crores or one and a third million pounds. But we are of opinion that a forecast put forward at this stage might merely prove misleading and furnish materials for criticism. Therefore although a certain portion of the expenditure will undoubtedly be recouped we prefer not to specify the items at this stage.

NO EXTRAVAGANCE OR WASTE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

I have now put before you, as briefly as it has been possible, on an occasion like the present, the principal details of the project estimate for the construction of the capital city of Delhi and I think that you may safely rely on my vigilance and on that of the Hon. the Finance Member and of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, whose experience in the Finance Department stands in such good stead, to see that no extravagance or waste of public funds is committed. I may add that for a long time passed I have received a monthly account of expenditure upon the works now in progress in order to secure the fullest financial supervision and control.

There is just one other point that I would wish to explain so as to avoid all misunderstanding, viz., the absence of any estimate for cantonment or railway expenditure in the project estimate. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his financial statement last year stated that the cost of cantonments could only be shown in the military estimates and any diversion of railway lines that might be found necessary must be charged to Railways.

RAILWAYS AND CANTONMENTS.

As a matter of fact it has been already decided by the Government before the question of making Delhi the capital had risen to materially increase the garrison of Delhi owing to its strategical importance, as the greatest railway centre of India, and to move the Indian Infantry regiment from its insanitary lines, Daryaganj, while the long condemned lines of the Indian Cavalry regiment should have been rebuilt at least three years ago. A very considerable expenditure would therefore in any case have been incurred on increasing and bringing up-to-date the military accommodation at Delhi, consequently a new cantonment would have had to be built in any case. As regards railway expenditure there is little doubt that if the city of Delhi expands in a southerly direction, as seems probable from the demands made for land in that direction, a diversion of the Agra chord may become inevitable and improved railway facilities for the inhabitants of the new city will become increasingly necessary. All that is being done at present is to acquire the necessary land so as to meet the requirements of the future when they arise and the only recommendation that has been made to the Secretary of State for railway facilities for the new city is the construction of a railway station with sidings on the Agra chord at the estimated cost of 2½ lakhs.

SCHEME FOR ADEQUATE ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

From the statement that I have made, which I may point out could not possibly have been made at an earlier date, you will recognise that we are anxious to give the members of my Council the very fullest information. In giving you these figures it should be clearly understood that the scheme put forward is for the adequate establishment of the Government of India at Delhi. The estimate has been framed to provide for all that can be foreseen as likely to be required to enable the Government of India to effectively occupy their new headquarters. In regard to such public services as water supply, sanitation, and the general laying out and equipment of the new city with roads, public parks, etc., we have based our requirements upon a careful forecast of probable population and made all reasonable provision for future expansion. Although we have considered it desirable to make provision in the estimate for all the residential accommodation that we consider necessary, it is anticipated that private capital will do its share in the development of the new city and erect a proportion of the residences which will be required for the accommodation of officers and clerks in some form or other, in which case we may expect to effect some reduction of expenditure under this head. It does not include public buildings such as museums, institutes, hospitals other than the civil hospital etc., which will undoubtedly spring up in the future and cluster round the seat of the Government.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

All growing cities, even the oldest, develop every year with new buildings and new institutions and the task of the Government of India is and has been to see that there is no waste and while not expending more than we can spare, to be careful that we do not unduly restrict our plans or schemes merely in order to balance current expenditure in a manner to compromise their future or to prevent our successors from enlarging or beautifying them in the future if they possess the means or the taste to do so. Much no doubt will be done by private intiative and it is very encouraging to find new educational establishments ready to spring up in the capital of India amongst them being a new St. Stephen's College, a medical college for women, the Begum of Bhopal Girls' School, a post-graduate college for the sons and families of ruling chiefs, and a college for Indian medicine. Sites for all of these have been requested and assigned, and it is not too much to hope that Delhi may in addition to its other features become an important educational centre.

CAPITAL WORTHY OF INDIA.

The Educational Conference held in Delhi last year and repeated only 3 weeks ago when no less than 24 ruling chiefs were present as well as representatives of other native states, is of happy augury, an indication of the great advance of the accessibility of the new capital. Although the estimate of 4 million sterling mentioned in the Government of India despatch of August 25th, 1911, will be exceeded, I am confident that my Council, and India, as a whole, will not regard the total figure now estimated as excessive, and the speeches that I have heard in Council to-day add further confirmation to that confidence. India is worthy of a capital and the capital must be worthy of her. The provision of funds will be very carefully considered so as to cause no embarrassment to the development of the country and will be spread over at least eight years from its inception in 1912. You will also understand that the estimate now communicated to you does not purport to provide for the present and future needs of old Delhi in respect of sanitary reform and urban improvement generally. The Govenment of India have settled at Delhi and made themselves responsible for its administration by taking over the area in which it lies, an area which would otherwise have received special attention from the Punjab Government in connection with our general grants for education and sanitation also.

SANITARY ADVANCE.

In respect of urgent public works sanitary advance is one of the main features of our general policy and we cannot allow the requirements of the old city to be prejudiced by the special demands for the new. On the contrary, we shall expect a considerable advance to be made in the near future partly from local resources and largely it may be from special Government grants, if funds for this purpose are available. This question arises at once in framing our schemes for the water supply and sanitary equipment of the new capital and it is one which we cannot rightly set aside. Such, however, is distinguishable and must be considered apart from the cost of building and equiping the new city and was so excluded in the original rough estimate of the latter made by the Government of India in 1911.

THE KING'S COMMANDS FAITHFULLY OBEYED.

I may remind hon. members that in a speech delivered by the King Emperor in Delhi on the 15th December, 1911, on which occasion all the members of my Council as then constituted were present His Majesty used the following words:—

"I trust that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may prove in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city. May God's blessing rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day."

The commands of the King-Emperor have been faithfully obeyed by the Government of India who will continue to do all in their power to carry out fully the wishes of His Majesty, a task in which we know that we have the support and confidence of the King-Emperor's loyal subjects in India. It will not, I think, be regarded as an indiscretion if I say that I know from the highest source the immense interest that the King-Emperor takes in the progress of the creation of the new capital and His Majesty's earnest desire that it should be a worthy monument with which his name will always be identified.

A RETROSPECT.

I will now say a few words about ourselves. During the past year and a half since the present members have entered upon their office the Legislative Council have dealt with a number of important measures, twenty of which have become law. The most noteworthy perhaps of these is the Indian Companies' Act which has replaced the previous Act of 1882. In this lengthy measure, which is based to a large extent on modern English law, we have a code which as recently amended in this Council will place this important branch of commercial law upon a satisfactory footing in this country.

We have also passed two Acts, one relating to the office of the Administrator-General and one to that of the Official Trustee, which, though of less general interest, are likely to be of considerable practical utility. During the current session we have passed an Act making the necessary modifications in the English Copyright Act in its application to India and in the Decentralisation Act recently under the consideration of this Council a law has been enacted which will be of great benefit in expediting and facilitating the work of the Government.

We have also still under consideration an important bill for the protection of minor girls living in undesirable surroundings. Although we are all actuated by one desire in respect of these minors, I observe that there have been divergent views as to the best method of securing protection for them. I hope and believe, however, that in the result we shall obtain a law which will be the means of rescuing numbers of children from lives of shame and if for various reasons, we are not at first as successful as the Government of the United Kingdom has been in dealing with this difficult question, we should not be discouraged but should continue our efforts, moving firmly but cautiously to achieve the desired object. If indeed we are able by any legislation to save from contamination but a fraction of the number of children who have been rescued in England under the provisions of the Children's Act of 1808 we shall not have laboured in vain.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' VIEWS.

The activities of this Council have not however been confined to legislation. A number of resolutions on matters of public interest have been discussed and carefully considered and the Government of India have received much assistance from the temperate and thorough manner in which the subjects under discussion have been debated and even in those cases, in which the Government have not been able to accept the resolutions proposed, the debates have often been of great use in that they have placed the Government in possession of the views of non-official members and have promoted a careful consideration and examination of the questions under discussion from new points of view.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I may refer to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on primary education and that of Sir G. M. Chitnavis' on the merits of a system of preferential tariffs as particularly interesting and instructive.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

This year the discussion on jail administration arising out of a resolution proposed by Mr. Rayaningar in which the whole question had been most carefully prepared by the hon. member, has resulted in a decision to appoint a committee to enquire into the whole system of our prisons and it is my belief that an enquiry of this nature cannot fail to have beneficial results of a far-reaching character.

I have now finished and I must thank the hon. members for their patience and forbearance during a somewhat lengthy statement on my part. I wish you all a happy return to your homes and I now declare this session closed.

TIRED.

WORN OUT, AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleepleesly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	[illegible]
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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

As this letter will be the last of the series on a woman making the best of herself, it may be useful to make a resume of the subjects touched upon in the series. They have only been touched upon, because it is only possible to do so in a series of articles of this description, but enough has been said to give any woman food for thought, who desires to make the best use of the gifts she has, and to instigate those which are not all she might like. I hope none of my readers will imagine that I recommend anyone to spend all her time at her mirror posing and posturing before it and cultivating a vain and frivolous character. Indeed no, that is much worse than absolute carelessness of, and in attention to, personal appearance, but I maintain there is a happy medium, a duty we are obliged to perform to our Creator, ourselves and those around us, in trying to keep ourselves well cleansed and well groomed.

LACK OF MORAL STAMINA.

Amongst women criminals it is a well recognised fact, that it is a sure sign of saving grace when a woman begins to show some sort of attention to her person; it is possible to begin then to make her realise herself morally. And so, a woman who habitually is slovenly in her person, shows a lack of moral stamina somewhere; and by cultivating the habit of keeping the body to the highest pitch of efficiency and appearance, a woman is unconsciously bracing herself morally, and will probably be the better man in any walk of life the two minds may elect to follow. Personally, I should always choose the man or woman for a post, who showed a reasonable care for the person, though I should equally refuse a fop or a woman obviously with such brains as she may possess, and all her money, expended on her back. We have seen that a woman, above all things should have a good carriage—the body poised lightly and firmly on well planted feet, clad in foot gear calculated to enable her to use the wonderful mechanism on the foot in the way God meant it. The chest well expanded, shoulders and elbows back, which will cause the stomach to keep flat in its proper place. The head should be slightly thrown back on a line with the spinal column, the chin slightly raised, so as to obviate any sympton of "poke," which robs the poise of the head and shoulders of all grace; the step firm and yet springy by using the muscles of the legs and feet properly.

A TRIM WELL-BALANCED FIGURE.

Picture this on your own mind and think what a pleasing vision it evokes of a trim, neat, well-balanced figure. You cannot imagine this figure sloven and unkempt—it would be a sort of contradiction in terms, would it not? One immediately thinks of shiny, well-groomed hair, dressed most suitably to suit a face which might have many defects, but which has a straight look from clear eyes with an alertness which denotes energy of character to match the well-poised figure—The complexion would be healthy, the mouth and lips firm, opening into a bright smile over obviously well-kept teeth; dress neat and suitable to the moment, and a pleasing personality giving one a confidence that dealings with it would not be misplaced. Most of us in our lives have known some such personality breathing a fresh delightful daintiness of savour, which it is hard to put into words, but is felt very much by all with whom they come in contact. Some of us are naturally more gifted than, others, but all of us—every single one of us—have it in our power to become all this by cultivation if we have it not naturally. I have no manner of hesitation in saying that in the doing, the whole character will become strengthened and braced, and the moral outlook so raised that things possible, alas, to you in the old days, would be impossible to you now.

THE "UGLY DUCKLING."

My young friend had a really sweet nature to begin with, but her difference and her utter depreciation of her person stultified it in a great measure. But, wih the improvement in her personal appearance she seemed to take on quite a different moral atmesphere and she blossomed out so astonishingly and in a quiet pretty way, asserted herself so differently, that everyone was commenting on the wonderful change. Her sisters, endowed by Nature with quite a goodly supply of good looks, could not but see how attractive the "ugly duckling" had become and would have been jealous had they not only been nice girls at heart, but that my friend herself was so sweet in her dalings with them. And then came a series of visits to friends, which nothing would have induced her to undertake in the old days, and the meeting with the man of her heart. There was no doubt in either mind—and events have proved that the trust of neither was misplaced, for they have had an unsual *one*-ness of life and have faced their sorrows and enjoyed their pleasures together—one soul a complet to the other. My dear girl friend was actually married in the home in a way neither she nor the family could have anticipated. That is why she is pleased to say that she owes her present happiness to me, because I roused in her a sense of her own personality and the relation in which it stood to those around her. Not that I am prepared to hold out an ultimate marriage as in inducement for any woman to make lawful use of her talents—but should it come, her marriage is much more likely to be a success, if she has found herself—so to speak.

In a former letter I said I would append a few simple prescriptions for various small difficulties, such as sometimes detract a great deal from one's daily pleasure without being sufficient to make one consult a doctor.

HANDS AND NAILS.

We will take the hands first, the care of them and the nails. Often, even a slovenly girl will occupy herself over her nails, and as may be expected from that very slovenliness, occupies herself all wrong. There is a great-deal too much ill-judged manicuring whereby the putty soft of string edging the cuticle round the mails is cut away, and the nails themselves, cut and filed into absolutely unnatural shape, looking more like animals' claws than human nails. True the skin is apt to grow up the nail. but it should be very gently dealt with, so as not to destroy the natural string or edging which should never be cut. That way disaster lies for nature tries to mend matters and causes the skin to grow thicker and coarser, which repeated cuttings only enhances. This skin should be gently pushed back very constantly, but only pushed back to its natural place. If it is forced further back, the little string will be broken and a ragged edge left which the manicurist will at once proceed to cut and spoil. If after every time you washed your hands, when drying them, you, with the towel, gently pushed the skin back, it will be far better than the use of any hard instrument. "Tapering fingers" are another of the beauties of a heroine—but the girl who has not them can do a good deal to mitigate her square tipped ones by cultivation. Have this simple cream made up. White Wax, 1 drachm—Spermaceti, 1 drachm—Lanoline, 4 drachms—Oil of Almonds, 4 drachms—Orange Flower water, 2 drachms.

Take a little of this on your finger and thumb and gently press downwards on each side of the nail. This should be done several times a day and always at night. Incidentally this is very good for the nail itself as it prevents its being brittle and gives it a pretty polish. You will soon notice a tendency in the finger nails to assume the filbert shape which is so much admired. For people who have little to do it is easy enough to keep the nails clean, but if you work at writing, photography, housework, etc., it is not so easy. Do not ever scrape them with a pen knife. It roughs up the delicate lining membrane and only increase the trouble An orange stick, or even an ordinary match slightly pointed is the best thing to use, and never push the flesh away too deeply-just run the stick round the nail, pushing the flesh as little as possible.

RECIPE FOR NAILS.

The following is a great help to keeping clean nails and should be used by just dropping the match or strick into it before cleaning the nails. Tincture of Myrrh 1 drachm—Dilute Sulphuric Acid, 2 drachms—Otto of Roses, 2 drops—Rose water 4 ounces. Should the nail be discoloured in any way soak it in this mixture and it will soon become bleached. Sometimes in spite of every care the cuticle round the nails becomes torn and unsightly pieces of skin form a fringe on what is called "hang nails." This is very often the fault of the sufferers themselves through roughly pushing and forcing the cuticle away from the nails. The towel, or a bone instrument, or orange stick should be used only, and very gently manipulated at that. I suffer from extremely brittle nails which break and split on the very smallest provocation, and I have found the following ointment very efficacious whenever I have had time to use it conscientiously. Carmine 1 grain, Otto of Rose 1 drop, White Wax 1 drachm, Vaseline 4 drachms. Twice a day or more after washing the hands rub a little of this on the nails and leave it as long as you can before rubbing it off and polishing them. This next is a good polishing powder and should be used on a small pad of chamois leather, and the nails rubbed briskly with it for a minute or two. Powdered pumice 6 drachms, Powdered Oleate of Tin 8 drachms, Oil of Lavender 8 drops. Mix and sift into a fine powder.

GLOVES.

It is a great charm to see well-kept hands and nails, but workers with the hands will have much more difficulty in keeping the hands nice. Still, it is worth the effort, and a great deal can be done to keep them from getting too much spoilt by wearing old gloves when at work. Personally, I always have a pair of castor or chamois leather gloves 2 or 3 sizes too large for me, which can be slipped on without any bother and are kept in place by an elastic band sewn on to them. I have found this a capital plan and have often blessed the day I thought of it. These gloves wash very well and last for long. There is a little tip about washing this kind of glove or any chamois leather. Wash it well in the ordinary way rinsing out all the dirt and soap—then soap it well again dipping it in clean water to form a lather—only lightly squeeze this away and let the gloves or leather dry with the soap in it. It will have that soft supple feeling new chamois leather always has. You should never be careless about drying the hands—this causes a coarsening of the skin of the hands, so extra care should be given to make sure that all parts of the hand are thoroughly dry. This lotion is quite nice for applying to the hands after washing and well drying the hands. Shake the bottle and pour a few drops into the palm of the hand and rub all parts of the hands well with it, then dry them well again and you will be pleased to find how soft and supple the skin feels. Chloride of Ammonium 1½ drachms Glycerine of Borax 2 drachms, rectified spirit 3 drachms, Rose water to make 10 ounces.

WRINKLES.

Now there is the question of wrinkles—wrinkles are one of the signs of age, but they are signs that depend a great deal on the individual herself. If she is of a worrying disposition, always ready to pucker up her face into worried wrinkles, and her forehead into a frown, then that woman will look years older than her age. Two golden rules may well be taken to heart by a woman who wishes to keep—legitimately keep—her looks. Cultivate a cheerful outlook on life—always try to look forward to the best with a calm, brave, spirit, prepared to meet in its proper way such troubles as are inevitable to life. Never anticipate troubles or worry over things that have happened which are past mending. It's that worrying pessimistic nature which soon shows wrinkles. Every time you indulge in worry, or discontent, or vexation, or disdain, etc., your face is being inevitably marked with the lines into which the face falls when indulging in any, of these mental gymnastics. You may say that I am exaggerating but it is a solemn fact and these signs can be read easily enough by any one who has the knowledge. Why is it we say, "So and so has such a sweet face" or "So and so as such a cynical face," or a "Cross face" or a "Discontented face." Because these different people habitually indulge in these faults and are making their faces with these signs. So, as I said before, it lies within each individual's own power to keep her face smooth and unmarked by disfiguring lines, by cultivating a cheerful mind and a sweet, charitable disposition. Any remedies are poor things once the face is marked, but the best remedy of all is to change yourself and so no longer continue marking the face. A certain amount of gentle massage with the finger tips, the opposite way of the wrinkles is good, using any good skin food, of which there are so many excellent ones sold, but massage overdone does more harm than good, and great a care should be taken in its use. These beauty doctors advise all sorts of messes and massaging, but I happen to know several people who have spent a great deal of money and time in an endeavour to get rejuvenaed by these specialists with uncommonly poor results. In fact, very soon after the treatment stopped, if anything the lines showed more than they had originally. I can only advise them a mental and moral change as the best thing possible for preventing the face becoming lined.

CONSTANT SMILING.

A few years ago I met the most charming old lady—a real *old* lady—with a soft, pink, satin skin with but few wrinkles, and those only from constant smiling. I took a great fancy to her, and we soon began to chat intimately and she told me of a very tired life with its full proportion of sorrow; I asked her how it was she had kept such a smooth face unmarked by the stress of mind during her long life. She said, "My dear, I know it is an old fashioned idea and many young folk of the present day would scoff at it, but during all my life the Lord has been my Friend and Comforter. And when sorrows and troubles came, I took them to Him and asked Him to help me, and He always did—it was as though He took them from me for the time, and after my evening prayers I was always able to sleep peacefully knowing when I woke in the morning. He would help me in His own good way."

BELIEF IN ALMIGHTY.

Her face mirrored this intimate trust and belief in the Almighty. He was really her very help in the time of trouble, and she was ever ready to count her blessings and be thankful for them. We can all do that—all strive to cultivate the faculty of looking on the bright side of things—to cultivate an ever ready sympathy for those around us, to whom loving sympathy may mean so much—to cultivate charity of outlook, so that we can make allowances for people. Only the Creator knows how each one is tempted or his lack of the same advantages as others, and we may be very sure that he will always err on the side of Mercy in his judgments. It is by such things, such cultivation, a youthful face may be preserved. It is the real receipe for unwrinkled skin which I recommend to the notice of every one.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUL MAKES A BEAUTIFUL FACE.

Soothing lotions and Beauty Creams are very good for superficial use when required, but it is after all a beautiful soul which makes a beautiful face whatever the actual feature may be. It was my young friend's beautiful soul which had showed through remediable disadvantages, which when removed, allowed it to shine forth with all its charm and attraction. Let us cultivate beautiful souls and the bodies will more or less take care of themselves.

BURGLARS TAKE TEA.

NIGHT OF "FITTING ON" IN TAILOR'S SHOP.

A pleasant and busy but disappointing night was spent by burglars on Mar. 1, in the shop of "Alexander the Great," a tailor who has premises at the corner of King William-street and the Strand says the "Standard." The burglars discussed the situation over a cup of tea, and a square meal in the basement, tried on a large number of suits, and snaved themselves before leaving soon after eight o'clock on Saturday morning.

Their manner of leaving was original, if embarrassing, and indicated a coolness and readiness of resource which even a diplomatist might envy. They got out of the premises through an upper window and let themselves down to the ground by sliding down a length of cloth. The boy employed at the shop arrived at a few minutes past eight, saw the roll of cloth, and then the descent of one of the burglars. Seeing that the boy was connected with the establishment, the burglar, mockly indignant complained that he had been looked in all night, and threatened to come back at nine o'clock and make a complaint to the manager. Just at that moment a second burglar came down the piece of cloth, and in company with his colleague went off along the Strand towards Trafalgar-square. The boy, realising that something was wrong, followed the men down Williers-street, but lost sight of them Inquiries that followed led to the discovery of the burglary.

Apparently the men concealed themselves in the near of the premises some time on Friday, and shortly after 8 o'clock, when the shops were closed, began their operations. They first made an attempt to enter a jeweller's shop a couple of doors away, but failing turned their attention to the tailor's place. They had tea in an upstairs room, and used the tea and sugar kept on the premises for the use of the staff. They entered the shop by way of a fanlight, breaking away some of the woodwork. From the shop they made their way to the underground store-room, where they tried on every ready-made garment in the place, and those that suited their fancy they parcelled up, after tearing off all identification tickets. While in the room downstairs they had a good meal, judging by the number of bones and other debris which they left behind. They forced every drawer in the place, but all the cash was in a safe which defied all their efforts to open it. More than fifty suits and overcoats were missing, having apparently been removed by way of the fire escape steps, which led from the basement to a skylight in the pavement just outside the shop. A large parcel of clothes was found on the counter packed up ready for removal.

Two files, one a long one, and the other a short one, were found in one of the upstairs rooms, and downstairs was found a latchkey similar, except for one notch, to one which opens some of the doors in the establishment. This key bore a name and address. Some six months ago these premises were visited by burglar, who are believed to belong to the same gang, but on that occasion they were foiled by an electric fan which barred their progress. During the winter months the fan had been removed and the hole covered with woodwork, which the burglars easily broke open. The shop between the tailor's and the jeweller's has been empty for a considerable time, and it is believed that this formed a good hiding place for the gang.

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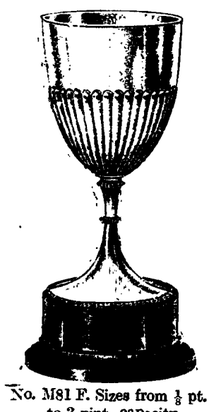
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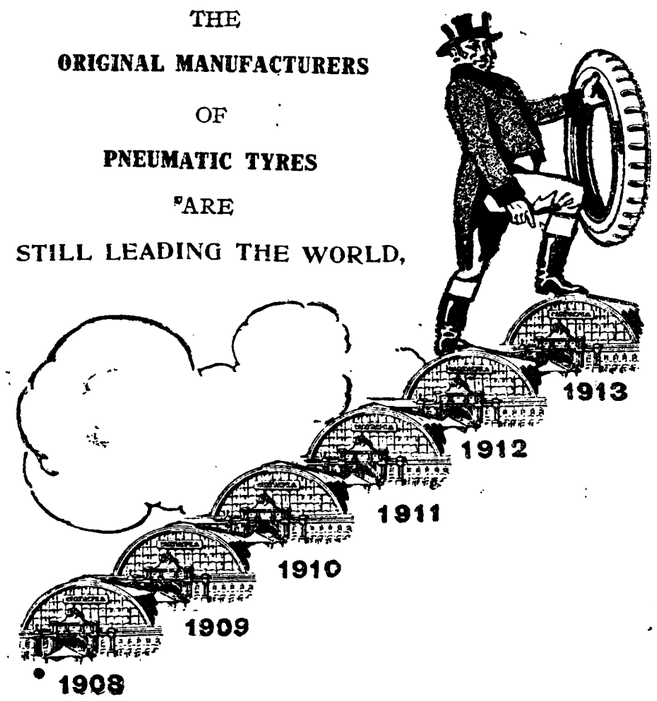

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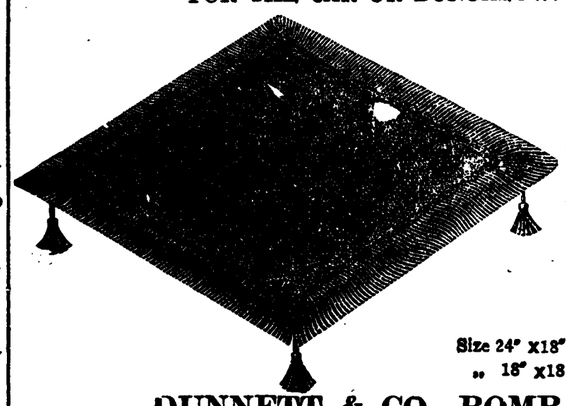

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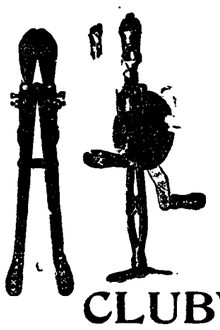

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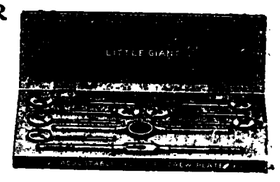

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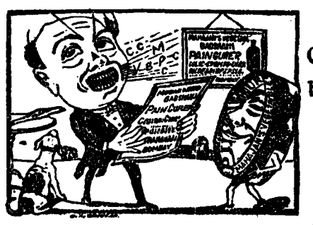

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